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Syrians Cheered In Beirut

No Resistance Met As Troops Move Into the Suburbs

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Several hundred Syrian troops successfully completed the first stage of their entry into the southern suburbs of Beirut on Friday to enforce an agreement to end 22 days of fighting between Moslem Shiite militias.

Residents rejoiced. Women sprinkled gardenias on the helmets of some of the 800 Syrian soldiers who marched in to the debris-filled streets. The Syrians were backed by Lebanese policemen.

Armed with AK-47 rifles and rocket-propelled grenades, the soldiers, wearing bullet-proof vests, moved into two neighborhoods, Ghobeiri and Chiyah. Gunmen from the pro-Iranian Hezbollah and the mainline Shiite Amal militias had earlier vanished from the streets.

The Syrian troops are part of a 7,000-man force that has been standing by at the approaches of the stum area for the last 12 days waiting for Syrian and Iranian negotiators to clear the way for a smooth deployment. An agreement was reached on Thursday after officials from Amal and Hezbollah held separate talks in Syria.

Hezbollah militiamen do not have a strong presence in the two areas where the Syrians took up positions on Friday. More army units with tanks are scheduled to move into the rest of the suburbs on Saturday.

The Hezbollah militiamen, equipped and financed by Iran, had overrun 90 percent of the 14-square-mile (36-square-kilometer) southern district since artillery and rocket clashes with the Syrian-backed Amal militia erupted on May 6.

The two sides stopped fighting only half an hour before the Syrians were due to march into the suburbs. The only incident since the Syrian deployment began involved a Hezbollah gunman who was shot and killed by the soldiers as he was seen running toward the troops with a rifle pointed at them.

Fear that deployment arrangements would be aborted heightened on Thursday night after Hezbollah fighters raked a limousine carrying Syria's highest-ranking



Columns of Syrian troops cautiously advancing through the southern suburbs of Beirut on Friday to quell fighting by Moslem militias.

INF Treaty Is Ratified By U.S. Senate, 93-5

Vote Comes Before Start Of Summit

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The Senate gave final approval Friday to the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, the first arms accord to eliminate an entire class of superpower nuclear weapons.

The vote for ratification was 93 to 5. The treaty was ratified less than two days before the start Sunday of the summit meeting in Moscow between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The margin was far greater than the necessary two-thirds majority, or 67 votes, needed for approval. Four Republicans and one Democrat voted against ratification.

Howard H. Baker Jr., the White House chief of staff, was to take the documents to Mr. Reagan for the summit meeting in Moscow. The president will exchange the ratification papers with Mr. Gorbachev, potting the treaty into effect.

The exchange is designed to be the symbolic centerpiece of the conference, which is expected to produce few substantive accomplishments.

The Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd, and the Republican leader, Bob Dole, informed Mr. Reagan of the vote in a telephone call to Helsinki. The two leaders accepted the president's invitation to go to Moscow on Tuesday and witness a ratification ceremony the following day.

Mr. Byrd told Mr. Reagan: "Bless your heart. We're just delighted that we're going to send you a treaty, and it was almost a unanimous vote."

"We'll have a little blue ribbon tied around it," he added. In a statement issued by the White House, Mr. Reagan said he was "very pleased" by the vote, which "clearly shows support for our arms reduction objectives."

He added, however: "I continue to have concerns about the constitutionality of some provisions of the resolution of ratification, particularly those dealing with interpretation, and I will communicate with the Senate on these matters in due course."

Passage of the treaty was over in doubt, but a small group of conservative Republicans, led by Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, managed to delay the final vote for nearly two weeks.

The Republicans voting against the treaty were Mr. Helms, Steven D. Symms of Idaho, Gordon J. Humphrey of New Hampshire and Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming. The Democrat was Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina.

Two senators, Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware and John Glenn of Ohio, both Democrats, did not vote.

The Senate had seemed about to adopt the treaty Thursday night. But Mr. Byrd angrily recessed the session in protest against what he characterized as "Mickey Mouse



President Mauno Koivisto of Finland, right, chatting Friday with President Ronald Reagan at the Presidential Palace in Helsinki.

Reagan Says Russia Still Lags on Rights

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

HELSINKI — President Ronald Reagan challenged Mikhail S. Gorbachev on Friday to improve the Soviet Union's human rights record by reuniting divided families, allowing more emigration, ending curbs on religion and releasing political prisoners.

Speaking in Finlandia Hall, where the Helsinki accords on European security and human rights were signed in 1975, the president said that when the Soviet record was measured against those accords, "Soviet practice does not — or does not yet — measure up to Soviet commitment."

The president praised the many reforms in Soviet society promoted by Mr. Gorbachev. But his speech was designed mainly, some aides said, to set forth goals for future change and to set the tone for the summit talks starting Sunday.

Soviet officials responded angrily to the speech, suggesting that its tone boded ill for the summit meeting. Reuters reported from Moscow: "If that is an example of what you can expect next week, it could cause a lot of problems," said an official who had watched the address live on an American television relay at the summit press center.

Marlin Fitzwater, Mr. Reagan's spokesman, said the president was trying to "re-orient the objective" of the summit meeting away from arms control and toward human rights. "A good part of this trip will be based on democracy and freedom issues," he said.

At times, Mr. Reagan seemed to be trying to write his own entry in the history books and to take comfort from the turmoil of change sweeping through the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

"In a sense, the front line in the competition of ideas that has played in Europe and America for more than 70 years has shifted East," he said. "Once it was democracies that doubted their own view of freedom and wondered whether utopian systems might not be better. Today, the doubt is on the other side."

Two dissidents who said they were invited to meet with Mr. Reagan on Monday told reporters that they had been threatened with reprisals if they accepted.

The two, Yevgeni Lein and See SUMMIT, Page 2

Americans' Income Was Stable in April

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Tempering fears that current U.S. economic figures are consistently showing a rise in inflationary pressures, the Commerce Department said Friday that Americans' personal income and spending were largely unchanged in April.

The 0.1 percent increase in the amount of money consumers had to spend was the smallest since a 0.1 percent rise in January, and the level of actual spending was unchanged from March, largely because higher tax payments depleted spending power.

Even so, many economists were still expecting the U.S. Federal Reserve Board to nudge money market interest rates higher to dampen

the robust U.S. economy and reduce pressure for higher prices. Thursday's surprisingly large upward revision in U.S. economic growth for the first quarter, to 3.9 percent from 2.5 percent, intensified speculation that the U.S. central bank would take the even stronger step of raising its discount leading rate by half a percentage point to 6.5 percent.

The discount rate, the Fed's price for lending funds to major financial institutions, acts as a benchmark for many other domestic and international interest rates.

In the money markets on Friday, however, the central bank signaled that tighter credit was not imminent when it injected money into the banking system, economists said. They said the action was also

a message that the Fed does not want the key federal funds rate, the price for overnight loans among banks, above 7.5 percent. On Wednesday, the Fed drained money from the banking system, prompting suspicions that the central bank had tightened credit.

"I think it's quite obvious they are indicating that there is a cap on the fed funds rate at 7.5 percent," said Anthony Karydakis of Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. "And we can safely conclude that they are not going to raise the discount rate right now."

But many economists expect the Fed to move eventually. "No matter how you slice it," said Donald J. Fine, chief market analyst at Chase Manhattan Bank, "the economy is smoking, and is

growing at too fast a pace to avoid an increase in inflation. "The Fed is on the move, and will push the funds rate higher." Friday's figures at least showed that consumer income and spending were not fueling inflation last month. The weak 0.1 percent rise in personal income to \$3.94 trillion came after a revised 1.1 percent jump in March and a 0.6 percent rise in February. The government had previously reported a 0.8 percent rise in income for March.

Personal spending, unchanged in April, had also increased sharply in the previous months, by 0.8 percent in March and 1 percent in February. Both of these earlier figures were revised upward, from 0.8 percent reports of 0.7 percent and 0.8 percent rises.

(Reuters, NYT)

Reagan Priorities Puzzle Bush's Camp

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has been caught in his vice president two large gifts for this election year: peace and prosperity.

On the other hand, George Bush's presidential candidacy is being hurt by smaller, stickier things, and some of his supporters are starting to ask: How much does the White House really care about electing Mr. Bush?

"Do we have a vice president with unrequited loyalty?" asked Representative Jim Leach, an Iowa Republican who was an early supporter of Mr. Bush.

Organizers of Mr. Bush's campaign have some specific gripes and have made them public. For one, they cite Mr. Reagan's objection to the popular plan-closing provision of the trade bill. The president tried to back off a bit in the message accompanying his veto of the bill, but only after dozens of Republican

politicians had complained about his stance. Then, there is the continuing tenure of Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d. Mr. Bush's backers understand that Mr. Reagan is deeply loyal to the attorney general and

Negative views of George Bush helped Michael S. Dukakis gain in a new poll. Page 3.

does not want him pushed out of office on the basis of unproven charges. However, they also think Mr. Reagan might match that loyalty with at least a touch of concern for his vice president's political prospects.

At what point, they ask, does Mr. Reagan's loyalty to Mr. Meese become disloyalty to Mr. Bush?

Republicans with close ties to the White House say that electing Mr. Bush has not been a preoccupation of the administration. Of far more concern at present are the Moscow talks, Panama and, more broadly, the

way Mr. Reagan handles the final months of an increasingly troubled administration. "What suggests to you that the White House has a strategy to elect George Bush?" asked James Cannon, a close friend and former aide of Howard H. Baker Jr., the White House chief of staff. That kind of talk worries Mr. Bush's supporters.

Criticism of the administration has come exclusively from Mr. Bush's backers and out from the candidate himself. One of Mr. Bush's supporters, who sought anonymity, said Mr. Bush is reluctant to ask more of the White House.

"By temperament and nature," this supporter said, "he is peculiarly reserved and more unwilling to ask favors than any political person in a comparable position that I can think of."

The public position of Mr. Bush's camp is See BUSH, Page 2

accepted for resettlement in the West has fallen sharply. Some 28,000 Vietnamese were granted temporary asylum in East Asia 1987, but only 21,000 were resettled abroad, mainly in the United States, Australia, France and Canada.

So far this year, more than 4,500 refugees from Vietnam have arrived in the British territory, compared with 1,079 in the first five months of 1987. There are more than 14,000

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East Asia Is Losing Patience With 'Boat People'

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — As growing numbers of people leave Vietnam in small boats, countries in East Asia where the Vietnamese seek temporary asylum are demanding action to curb the exodus.

Refugee workers in the region said Friday that the continuing outflow more than 13 years after the end of the Vietnam War had strained the tolerance of "first asylum" countries, particularly Thailand, Malaysia and Hong Kong, to breaking point.

"Increasingly the question being asked is how long can we go on," said Phua Wannamethee, a senior Thai diplomat. He added, "Some countries feel that they cannot continue to serve as warehouses for refugees."

Thailand has more than 230,000 refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Officials of first-asylum countries warn that unless Western nations agree to increase their intake of Indochinese, stronger measures to deter arrivals will be applied.

The West, said Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan, the Malaysian deputy foreign minister, is "suffering from compassion fatigue."

Since January, Thai authorities have turned away Vietnamese boats or sent passengers who managed to land to special camps with no prospects of resettlement. In April, Malaysia served notice that it would close its main camp for Vietnamese "boat peo-

ple" on Bidong Island in 12 months and then turn new arrivals away. In Hong Kong, members of the Legislative Council said they would ask for an end to unlimited asylum for Vietnamese when they meet with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary. Sir Geoffrey is to arrive in Hong Kong on Sunday for a three-day visit.

The status of Vietnamese has become a burning political issue in Hong Kong.

Many Chinese residents are angry because Vietnamese arriving by boat are allowed entry while people from China who manage to reach Hong Kong without documents are classified as illegal immigrants and either jailed or sent home.

Figures compiled by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees show that although there has been a big surge in "boat people" from Vietnam since the beginning of 1987, the number of Vietnamese being

accepted for resettlement in the West has fallen sharply. Some 28,000 Vietnamese were granted temporary asylum in East Asia 1987, but only 21,000 were resettled abroad, mainly in the United States, Australia, France and Canada.

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TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
AND TRAVEL
See LEBANON, Page 2

Kiosk
Explosion Hits Johannesburg
JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — A powerful explosion occurred in central Johannesburg on Friday, 24 hours after two blasts injured four people in Pretoria on the 40th anniversary of white rule by the National Party in South Africa.

U.S. Executive Pay Raising Eyebrows
By John Meehan
International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — The timing was awkward at best. No sooner had the United Auto Workers opened talks with Chrysler Corp. for a new contract in April than it was disclosed that the company's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, was paid \$17.9 million in 1987.

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Gold	1.717
Oil	1.8563
Yen	124.90
FF	5.775

See PAY, Page 11

Heady Days for Afghan Rebels: Calls to Prayer and Calls of War

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

IN NANGARHAR PROVINCE, Afghanistan — "Long live Islam!" Commander Lal Mohammed bellowed into his walkie-talkie as the rockets, having finally found the range, crashed directly on the Afghan Army garrison at Dakka. "Long live the mujahidin!"

From the saddle of the ridge where the Afghan guerrilla commander crouched with a handful of his men directing the fire, one could look back toward the brown folds of the mountains near his base and watch the tongues of fire leap from behind a hill, then hear the boom of the BM-12 multiple rocket launcher and the whistling sound as the missile rose.

Ahead was a cluster of mud-colored buildings in the green trees down in the valley across the Kabul River. Among the buildings was the army garrison controlling the main highway that leads from Peshawar, Pakistan, to Jalalabad, an Afghan city that is becoming a key military goal for the guerrillas. From there, the road leads on to the capital, Kabul.

Puffs of white smoke burst, and moments later, the sound of explosions rolled back up the hill.

As the Soviet Union pulls its troops out of Afghanistan after eight and a half years of war, the guerrillas are building their strength in this border province and other

strategic areas for a drive to topple the Communist regime of the Afghan president, Najib.

All along the hairpin turns of the rough back roads east of the Khyber Pass, Japanese four-wheel drive pickup trucks can be seen careering into Afghanistan, their open backs piled high with boxes of ammunition or crowded with fighters clutching AK-47 rifles on their way to the guerrilla bases tucked into the rugged mountains.

"When we began, we only had simple weapons," Commander Lal Mohammed said as he rested briefly in a tea house in a valley along the route to his camp. "Now, we have sophisticated weapons, heavy weapons."

For the guerrillas, who call themselves mujahidin, or holy warriors, these are heady times.

The rocketing of the Dakka garrison on Tuesday — the guerrillas fired 122 rounds and heard later that they had killed four tribal militiamen loyal to the government — was just one small operation in a growing campaign.

About 45 guerrilla commanders met across the border in Peshawar on May 20 to work out plans for a new offensive. As Soviet troops have withdrawn in the last 10 days, leaving the posts to the Afghan Army, at least a dozen garrisons have been abandoned or fallen.

"We fought them for eight years," said Commander Lal Mohammed, who, like many Pashtuns, uses only one name. "We have lost a lot of people. We will lose more.

Even after the Russians leave, we will fight. We want Islam, to be under the law of the Koran."

"The government is so weak, when we bombard their fort now, they do not act against us," he said. "A few weeks ago, they would reply with artillery and send in MIGs to bomb us."

Commander Lal Mohammed was sitting among villagers who had gathered in the open-fronted tea house. The sides and roof were woven of reeds, providing welcome darkness from the burning sun and letting in a faint breeze. A chicken scratched the dirt floor, and a cage held one of the partridges that Afghans train to fight.

"We are fighting one superpower, Russia, and the other superpower, America, is helping us," Commander Lal Mohammed mused, half shaking his head.

The commander and his men are followers of the National Islamic Front, which is regarded as a centrist group among the seven parties known as the Alliance. The group, with headquarters in Peshawar, receives arms and support that is channeled through Pakistan and largely supplied by the Central Intelligence Agency. The party is headed by Seyed Ahmed Ghalani, who carries the title of "pir," meaning he is a Sufi elder, a leader of a mystic rite of Islam.

A correspondent was allowed to accompany Commander Lal Mohammed's guerrillas on the understanding that their exact location would not be reported.

The commander's camp was reached by jeep and truck along the back roads over the border. The Kabul River was crossed on inflatable rubber towboats steered in the swift current at a regular guerrilla crossing point. A hike and stiff climb up the mountain ridges followed. Arms and supplies come in much the same way, crossing the river by boat and being carried in by mule.

The landscape was harsh and brown, presenting a constant reminder of war. The houses all had walls around them, like tiny forts. In the cemeteries all along the way, the green banners of martyrs flew from poles as if on lances above the graves.

Tucked into the folds of the mountain for protection, the camp is nearly invisible. The cooking fire is shielded by a rock overhang, and the ammunition is stored in caves in the sides of the hills. The guerrillas sleep in the open, wrapped in the blanket-like shawl that Afghans wear carry draped over one shoulder. Water from a spring far in the hills is carried down in big plastic containers by mules.

The pace of life in the camp is set by the military operations and, more than anything, by the five daily calls to prayer. They begin at dawn and end in darkness with the guerrillas line up in rows, praying for victory. The camp could hold more than 400 fighters, Commander Lal Mohammed said, although now, after the holiday that ends Ramadan, the Moslem month of

fasting, there were only about 55. It was, he said, enough to protect and maintain it.

Eight years ago, he said, the guerrillas had only a sparse army — old British Lee-Enfield carbines and even a few muskets. Now, nearly everyone was carrying an AK-47, the Soviet-designed assault rifle that is the favorite light weapon of Third World guerrilla movements. Most of the rebels' AK-47s are of Chinese manufacture.

There was also a plentiful supply of rocket-propelled grenades. For heavy weapons, the camp had, besides the rocket launcher, a 75-millimeter Chinese-made recoilless rifle and a Soviet-made ZU-23 anti-aircraft gun set up on nearby peaks.

But with all these new devices, Commander Lal Mohammed and many other guerrillas seemed to treat the new walkie-talkies with special favor. At one time, a rifle shot or two would have been used as a signal. Now, the commander stepped away every few minutes to shout "Hello! Hello!" into his walkie-talkie, giving the traditional greeting of "Salaam alaikum" — "Peace be upon you" — when someone answered.

Then, for hours on Tuesday, Commander Lal Mohammed used the walkie-talkie to call in the rockets on the army garrison, correcting the range every few rounds.

Police Quell Protests In South Korea After Roh Orders Crackdown

SEOUL — Riot policemen stopped attempts by protesters to hold rallies here Friday after President Roh Tae Woo ordered steps against violence in the months before the Summer Olympic Games.

Violent clashes broke out sporadically in central Seoul as chanting youths, hurling rocks and gas-line bombs, tried to break through police lines.

About 4,000 riot policemen carrying batons stood along major boulevards, repeatedly charging the protesters.

They fought hit-and-run battles with the demonstrators, who were trying to reach a U.S. cultural cen-

ter for another rally marking the anniversary of a 1980 uprising against the army in the southwestern city of Kwangju.

Bystanders fled tear gas fired by the police to disperse the demonstrators. Witnesses said scores of protesters were arrested. There were no reports of injuries.

In Kwangju, more than 20,000 demonstrators converged on a provincial government building, protesting the crushing of the 1980 uprising, witnesses said. The government says 193 died in the uprising, but dissidents estimate the death toll to be at least 1,000.

The crowd shouted slogans accusing the United States of permitting South Korean troops to put down the rebellion. The rally broke up without major incidents.

Meanwhile, Choi Duk Soo, 20, a law student at Dankook University who set himself on fire during a May 18 protest, died Thursday from severe burns, a student committee said Friday.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Roh said South Korea, in the months before the Olympics begin in Sept. 17, faced its greatest security threat since the Korean War in the early 1950s. He issued a warning against leftists trying to disrupt the Games.

"With the Olympics just around the corner, our security situation is not so bright," Mr. Roh said at a meeting of military and government leaders, adding that the North Korean president, Kim Il Sung, "has publicly declared he will not sit idle while we stage the Games."

Mr. Roh ordered the military on full alert against any North Korean military provocation before and after the Games.

Interior Minister Lee Choon Koo told the cabinet Friday that the recent wave of student unrest had reached a level that could threaten national security.

In recent weeks, thousands of students have battled the police in demonstrations called in part to demand that North Korea be allowed to co-sponsor the Olympics. North Korea says it will boycott the Games because its demand to help stage them has been rejected.



South Korean policemen detaining a demonstrator on Friday during a protest rally in central Seoul.

72 Republicans Ask Investigation Of House Speaker

WASHINGTON — Seventy-two Republican members of the House of Representatives, including most of the party leadership, have urged the ethics committee to investigate the financial dealings of the House speaker, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas.

Representative Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, filed a formal complaint with the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct on Thursday, alleging highly questionable conduct by Mr. Wright involving investments in oil and gas properties and large royalties from a book published by a longtime associate who has financial ties to the speaker's re-election committees.

Mr. Wright said his feelings for Mr. Gingrich "are similar to those of a fire hydrant to a dog." Democrats called the Republican move a part of an orchestrated effort to embarrass their rivals before the national conventions and to deflect public attention from the legal troubles of Attorney General Edwin Meese III.

Mr. Wright will chair the Democratic Party's nominating convention in Atlanta from July 18-21.

including deployed and nondeployed weapons.

This unequal reduction could help lay the groundwork for future accords to reduce strategic nuclear arsenals and to address conventional force imbalances in Europe.

Among the other points in the treaty:

- U.S. and Soviet inspection teams would be stationed on each other's soil to make sure neither side produced missiles banned by the treaty. After the three-year destruction and inspection period, there would be an additional 10 years of regular on-site inspections.
- A verification commission would be established if necessary to deal with compliance disputes.
- Surprise inspections would be permitted by spy satellites and experts.
- There is no requirement that the warheads in the missiles involved be destroyed. But all U.S. single-warhead Pershing-2 and cruise missiles — those already deployed, those not yet deployed, and those used in training — along with older Pershing-1A and -1B weapons, would be destroyed within three years after the treaty takes effect.
- The treaty also bars the United States and the Soviet Union from using its allies to circumvent the treaty.

INF: U.S. Senate Ratifies Treaty

(Continued from page 1)

amendments" from conservative Republicans.

He scolded the group, warning that if they continued, the president would not have the treaty in time for the summit meeting.

"This is no empty threat," Mr. Byrd said.

Just before the beginning of the session Friday, Mr. Byrd, certain that final passage was only a hours away, said: "Today is T-Day."

Before the ratification vote, the Senate rejected four minor amendments offered by Republicans.

The INF Treaty was signed by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev on Dec. 8 at their summit meeting in Washington.

The treaty sets arms control precedents both in its elimination of all nuclear missiles with ranges of 500 to 5,000 kilometers (300 to 3,000 miles) and in the acceptance by the Soviet Union to retire more missiles than the United States.

The Soviets would destroy about 1,750 missiles while the United States would eliminate about 850.

SUMMIT: Lag on Rights

(Continued from page 1)

Ronald Zelicovich, said they would attend anyway. And U.S. officials here said they had assurances from the Soviet government that all those who were invited to the meeting would be allowed to attend.

Mr. Fitzwater said that inquiries were being made, but he could not confirm that the two men were on the official guest list.

He declined to say whether any dissidents whom the White House originally wanted to invite were left off the final list after Soviet protests.

All those invited to the Moscow meeting have had trouble with the government, either because they wanted to emigrate or have protested government policies. According to Mr. Fitzwater, the guest list "represents the problem the president is trying to dramatize."

The president's speech and the incidents in the Soviet Union illustrate the rather delicate balancing act that Mr. Reagan has been performing in recent weeks on the human rights issue.

On one hand, he has been praising Mr. Gorbachev's record and acknowledging some U.S. failings in the human rights field.

But with a view toward conservatives in his own party, who remain deeply suspicious of the Soviet Union, the president has also been identifying areas where the Soviet record remains poor.

Mr. Reagan spoke after spending a day and a half recovering from jet lag but the 77-year-old president still seemed tired. He spoke in a soft and scratchy voice, with little flair.

There were no interruptions by applause from his audience of Finnish dignitaries and officials.

In assessing the Soviet record on the Helsinki accords, Mr. Reagan had particular praise for its efforts, under the agreement, to outify the West in advance of military tests and maneuvers and to allow outside inspections of military operations.

"I can't help but believe," he said, "that making inspections a matter of routine business will improve openness and enhance confidence."

The president also had positive words about the economic changes under way in the Soviet Union, saying:

"We have seen in recent years how much the differences in our systems inhibit expanded ties, and how difficult it is to divorce economic relations from human rights and other elements of the relationship."

He also took note of Soviet progress in such areas as religious worship and said that the West "would like to see the changes that are being announced actually registered in the law and practice of our Eastern partners."

2 Palestinian Youths Die Of Wounds

JERUSALEM — Two Palestinian teen-agers died Friday in hospitals of gunshot wounds, according to reports by hospital officials and the Israeli radio.

A boy of 14 died at Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital of a head wound suffered during a protest on Wednesday in a West Bank refugee camp. The Israeli radio said the boy, Amin Rajab Abu Radasha, was apparently shot when he peered out of his house.

The other victim, Iyad Ibrahim Zaid, 16, who was wounded in February, died at Makassed Hospital in East Jerusalem of chest and back wounds.

At least 197 Palestinians and two Israelis have been killed in Israeli-occupied territories since the Arab uprising began in December.

In the Gaza Strip, soldiers fired tear gas and rubber bullets to quell protesters, the Israeli radio and Arab press said. A Palestinian girl of 3 died Friday of tear gas fired by Israelis, according to Arab reports and the Israeli radio. The army confirmed the death but said its cause had not been determined.

LEBANON: Syrians Welcome

(Continued from page 1)

army officers in Lebanon with machine-gun fire.

The four officers — Major General Saeed Bairakdar, commander of the 25,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon; Brigadier General Ghazi Kanaan, the chief of military intelligence, and two of their aides — escaped unharmed because their Mercedes-Benz sedan was bullet-proof.

The four had just visited the Hezbollah spiritual leader, Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, in the southern suburbs to brief him about steps in sending Syrian soldiers into the area.

A Hezbollah delegation was summoned to the headquarters of the Syrian military command in mainly Moslem West Beirut on Friday and told the gunmen who attacked the motorcade of the Syrian generals must be handed over.

Afterward, Hezbollah issued a statement condemning the attempt on the lives of the officers and pledged to cooperate fully with Syrian troops in putting the truce agreement into effect.

Once all Syrian troops are in position, Amal and Hezbollah are supposed to close their military centers in all parts of the suburbs.

But both Amal and Hezbollah militiamen will remain posted on the Green Line separating the Shiite suburbs from Christian East Beirut. Christian units of the regular army and fighters from the Christian Lebanese Forces militia have strongholds on the opposite side of the demarcation line.

Security officials said they hoped that at a later stage Amal and Hezbollah would be replaced by Moslem contingents of the Lebanese Army on the Green Line.

Security officials said the arrangements for the southern districts made no mention of the 20 or so Western hostages believed to be held in that area by Shiite extremists affiliated with Iranian militia.

Visitors to the suburbs Friday were told of rumors that the captives, who include nine Americans, had been moved to the Hezbollah barracks at Hay Madi in the vicinity of the Green Line. The rumors could not be confirmed by security officials.

Hezbollah is widely thought to be the mother organization for clandestine factions operating under various titles that say they were responsible for kidnaping the Western nationals.

Thousands of residents, confined to bomb shelters since the violence broke out, emerged into the sunlight, and some rushed to hug and kiss the Syrian troops.

Police records show that more than 300 people have been killed and more than 1,000 wounded in the fighting. The devastation to property is extensive.

In Ghobeiri, where the rival militias fought their last pitched battle, hundreds of stores were demolished. Not one building did not show scars from shells or bullets.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Asks Crack Safeguards on 737s

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Federal Aviation Administration has urged that older U.S.-owned Boeing 737 airliners be modified to prevent fuselage cracks from causing the metal covering to peel off in flight.

The recommendations, which came less than a month after an Alaska Airlines 737 jet lost nearly a third of its covering over the Pacific.

The statement concerns the first 464 models manufactured by the Boeing Co., about 100 of which are owned by U.S. airlines, according to an agency spokesman, Fred Farrar. The agency said airlines could perform inspections of the fuselage or add rivets to sections of the plane's body held together by an adhesive. Inspections would not be required if modifications were made, it said.

Iranian Craft Set Maltese Ship Afire

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Three Iranian speedboats attacked a Maltese freighter Friday in the Strait of Hormuz and set it afire, then fired at a helicopter with a CBS television crew aboard when it approached, shipping executives said.

The 18-member crew of the 18,000-ton Don Miguel abandoned ship after the 8 A.M. attack, the sources said, and an Oman warship rescued them. All the crew members were South Koreans.

In land fighting this week between Iraqi and Iranian forces, Iran reported Friday that in a battle east of Basra, "severe casualties were inflicted on the enemy and more than 10,000 of them were killed or wounded." It was the first time either side had given any casualty figures for the latest battle.

Portuguese Court Stops Labor Bills

LISBON (Reuters) — Portugal's constitutional court has rejected two draft laws on labor and privatizations. The decision represents a serious setback to Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva's plans to change the economy.

The laws, already approved by the parliament, dominated by Mr. Cavaco Silva's Social Democratic government, were declared unconstitutional by the court on Thursday and sent back to President Mario Soares on Friday for further action.

Mr. Soares asked the court to study the bills after charges that they violated the Portuguese constitution, drawn up after the 1974 leftist revolution. The draft laws attempted to liberalize Portugal's strict labor legislation, which makes it almost impossible to dismiss workers, and to permit partial privatization of state firms.

Italian Local Elections Start Sunday

ROME (Reuters) — Seven million Italians will vote in local elections Sunday and Monday, which are seen as an important indicator of the standing of political parties a month after the formation of a government.

The voting for city, town and provincial councils involves one-sixth of Italy's electorate and will be heavily influenced by local issues.

The biggest national question is seen to be whether the Socialist leader and former prime minister, Bettino Craxi, who heads the second-largest party in the governing coalition, will increase his base of support.

TRAVEL UPDATE

About 3,000 maintenance workers for British Airways ended a five-day strike Friday at Heathrow Airport near London. The workers accepted a company offer for independent assessment of their grievances over the dismissal of a shop steward, airline and union officials said. (AP)

A fire broke out early Friday in the engine room of the British passenger ferry European Trader in the English Channel, but it was extinguished quickly and none of the 85 passengers and crew members were hurt, officials said. (AP)

Belgium's national airline, Sabena, suffered delays of up to an hour and a half on all departures from Brussels on Friday because pilots and flight deck crews were protesting staff shortages. (Reuters)

Eastern Airlines has been placed under scrutiny by the U.S. Air Force, the military said. In March, military inspectors reported performance deficiencies that could affect the safety of military personnel who fly on Eastern. (AP)

Correction

Because of an editing error, an article in Thursday's editions inaccurately described the speed with which Iranian forces relinquished their hold on Faw as a significant political and propaganda victory for Iran's revolutionary leaders.

BUSH: Reagan Priorities a Puzzle

(Continued from page 1)

that all this will work itself out in the end.

"I think the president is committed to helping George Bush, and at the appropriate time he will give the vice president all the help he can give him," said Governor John H. Sununu of New Hampshire, one of the chairmen of Mr. Bush's campaign.

Still, some of the Bush forces worry that the administration is neither so united as it could be behind their candidate nor so aware as it should be that, in an election year, anything the White House does has political impact, whether the motives are political or not.

"I don't think it's political; I think it's human nature," said Representative Lynn M. Martin, Republican of Illinois, who is a longtime supporter of Mr. Bush. "I think it's very hard for people to give up the White House; it's still the best address in town."

Mr. Cannon, the former aide to Mr. Baker, said, "I can't remember anything that the Eisenhower administration did to help Richard Nixon, and I can't think of anything the Johnson administration did to help Hubert Humphrey." The companion is of little comfort: Mr. Nixon lost the 1960 election and Mr. Humphrey lost to Mr. Nixon in 1968.

David Keene, a consultant to Senator Bob Dole's Republican presidential campaign this year, said the Bush organization itself had not been much concerned about what effect White House notions would have until some recent polls showed Mr. Bush trailing Michael S. Dukakis, the governor of Massachusetts and likely Democratic nominee.

Mr. Keene said the Bush campaign's current difficulties with the White House are a combination of the White House's own problems and the fact that, during most of this period, the Bush people were in their own euphoria resulting from success in the primaries.

The Bush camp is not without important allies in the administration, notably the Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, who eventually joined the campaign, and Martin Fitzwater, the White House deputy press secretary who used to be a spokesman for Mr. Bush.

Mr. Fitzwater, in fact, did Mr. Bush a good turn last week when he said emphatically that the administration fully accepted the idea that the vice president had to stake out his own independent stands.

What of Mr. Baker, who has announced Mr. Bush for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination and is regarded by the Bush camp as having been friendly to Mr. Dole's presidential aspirations this year?

Mr. Cannon, who has spoken with Mr. Baker on the subject, said, "Of course, he would like to help George Bush. But Ronald Reagan is Howard Baker's first priority."

Which leads back to the question: How high a priority is George Bush for Ronald Reagan?

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Legislative Pioneer: Incubator or Hotbed?

In 1970, phosphate detergents were banned by the legislature of Suffolk County, New York, in an effort to prevent groundwater contamination...



REMEMBERING — A soldier in the U.S. 3rd Infantry, a ceremonial regiment known as the Old Guard, placing flags on the graves at Arlington National Cemetery near Washington, Monday is the Memorial Day holiday in the United States.

The county, covering the eastern three-fifths of Long Island, also is considering refundable deposits on batteries, a source of heavy metals that can contaminate ground water...

Sociologists and officials trace the legislature's innovative ways in part to self-sufficiency dating from colonial days, and in another part to an impulse to be the most up-to-date county on the map.

Not everyone is enthusiastic. John V.N. Klein, chairman of a businessmen's group, said local businessmen have a rule: "Whatever you do, don't tell the legislature what they're doing would be the first in the county. That'll be the clincher."

However, Gregory I. Blass, a legislator since 1979, said the county has not suffered from the smoking bill or the bottle bill, and the alternative "adds up to inaction."

Short Takes: The Hollywood Chamber of Commerce has promised to correct all the misspellings on the "Walk of Fame" along Hollywood Boulevard.

Manuel Antonio Noriega, appearing before Panama's legislature to explain his talks with the United States, has indicated that he considers the nation in turmoil and has no intention of stepping down as commander of the National Defense Forces.

Responding to a question about his possible resignation, General Noriega said Thursday: "No commander abandons ship during a storm." The audience was packed with his supporters.

During an hour-long speech and the questioning that followed, General Noriega repeatedly accused U.S. presidential candidates of using the issue to further their political ambitions. He said Washington was seeking to protect the presidential campaign of Vice President

George Bush, but he made no mention of any specific detrimental information.

He added that "on various occasions, Panama accepted changes proposed by advisers of the vice president in order to protect his presidential campaign; however, this also wasn't enough."

General Noriega repeatedly denounced Elliott Abrams, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. U.S. officials, he said, like to "invent big dangers in small countries."

"When they do not find monsters," he said, "they have to invent them. That's what Elliott Abrams did."

General Noriega later referred to Mr. Bush and the leading Democratic Party presidential candidate, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, asserting that Panama's internal matters were none of their business.

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Negative Views of Bush Help Dukakis Gain in Poll

By David S. Broder and Richard Morin

WASHINGTON — Negative views of Vice President George Bush and declining confidence in the future of the economy and the country have combined to help give Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts an early, double-digit lead in a trial heat for the November presidential election.

The latest Washington Post-ABC News Poll of 1,172 randomly selected registered voters put Mr. Dukakis, the Democratic front-runner, ahead of Mr. Bush, who has clinched the Republican nomination, by a margin of 53 percent to 40 percent.

In March, when the two candidates first emerged as probable rivals in the general election, Mr. Dukakis led by five percentage points. Tom Kiley, a senior political strategist for Mr. Dukakis, said that the latest poll and similar findings by other news organizations "come out at a time when Dukakis appears to be a very impressive

winner" in a series of primaries against his lone remaining challenger for the nomination, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson.

The survey made it plain that Mr. Dukakis is benefiting more from voters' aversion to Mr. Bush and declining confidence in President Ronald Reagan and his policies than from any deep-seated personal appeal.

In the poll, almost three of every five Dukakis supporters, or 57 percent, said they planned to vote for the governor largely because they do not want Mr. Bush to be elected, not because they liked Mr. Dukakis.

A Dukakis strategist said the findings indicated that the Bush forces were "losing the election at this point."

"We're not winning it," he said. "A Bush aide said the scarcity of strong positive support for Mr. Dukakis indicated that voters 'really know nothing about him.' But with 67 percent of those surveyed giving Mr. Dukakis a favorable rating and 10 percent an unfavorable one,

compared to Mr. Bush's 50 percent to 37 percent, the Democrat has what one campaign strategist called "a clean slate on which to write in the coming months."

Republicans have the same opportunity and already have plans for publicizing unflattering aspects of Mr. Dukakis' record if he secures the nomination in June. But the poll suggests that Mr. Bush's negatives could be hard to erase, in part because he is the candidate of the party in power at a time when the incumbent and his policies are the source of increased concern.

Almost 9 out of 10 voters who strongly approve of Mr. Reagan support Mr. Bush, while the same number who strongly disapprove of the president back Mr. Dukakis.

Unfortunately for the vice president, disapproval of Mr. Reagan is at 46 percent in the latest poll, nine points higher than it was at the same time in 1984. And 20 percent said that Mr. Reagan's endorsement of Mr. Bush made it less likely that they would support the vice president, while only 11 percent said it would make them more inclined to do so.

To the extent that Mr. Bush is basing his campaign on extending the Reagan era, several other questions indicated that this is a shaky foundation. While there is continued optimism on U.S.-Soviet relations, confidence in the economy has declined sharply since 1984.

Only 16 percent of those interviewed in the latest survey said they thought the economy was getting better and 42 percent said it was getting worse. Four years ago, 40 percent said the economy was looking better and only 23 percent said it was getting worse.

The "gender gap" shows up as a significant factor in Mr. Dukakis' early lead. Among women, the Democrat holds an advantage of 61 percent to 33 percent; Mr. Bush has a four-point lead among men.

The poll showed that Mr. Dukakis is viewed as "strong" by 54 percent and Mr. Bush by 46 percent. Mr. Dukakis also has the advantage on such other traits as honesty, concern for people like the voter, trustworthiness in a crisis, vision for the future and ability to get things done. Only on experience is Mr. Bush rated superior.

On the issues, Mr. Bush's strongest advantage lies in national defense, with smaller leads on combating inflation and keeping down

taxes. Mr. Dukakis leads on virtually every other issue, including the drug question, which has surged to the top of voters' concerns.

If it becomes a pure pocketbook election, 43 percent say they personally would be better off financially under Mr. Dukakis and 40 percent say Mr. Bush is better for their wallets.

The poll was based on telephone interviews conducted May 19-26 throughout the continental United States. The margin of sampling error is plus or minus 3 percentage points.

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RIEFS

wards on 737s: Aviation Administration has ordered pilots to be notified to prepare to land on 737s after a month after an Alaska Airlines plane was diverted to the Pacific Northwest because of a problem with the aircraft's cabin pressure.

ese Ship Afire: Iranian speedboats attacked a U.S. Navy ship, the USS Johnston, in the Persian Gulf. The ship was damaged but no one was hurt.

ps Labor Bills: The House has passed a bill to limit the power of labor unions to sue employers for unfair labor practices.

Don Miguel abandoned his bid for the presidency in the Philippines.

Short Takes: This year's maple syrup production reached 305,000 gallons (3 million liters), up 25,000 gallons over last year, when the 580,000-gallon yield was the worst in 16 years and prices climbed to as high as \$43 a gallon. The price has fallen to about \$30 a gallon.

A bill requiring the U.S. government to keep figures on violence that is motivated by prejudice has been passed, 383 to 29, by the House of Representatives and is on its way to the Senate. It requires the Justice Department to collect and publish data on crimes motivated by prejudice based on race, religion, ethnicity or homosexuality.

For decades, Mike Ward's gasoline station in Pasadena, California, has arrested the attention of motorists heading into the Pasadena Freeway by displaying a totally wrecked car out in front. The manager, Andy Soulanille, said one wreck or another has been on display since well before he came to work in 1949, and the station has been in the Ward family since 1923. The station does the towing for both the California Highway Patrol and the Pasadena Police Department.

"We're just trying to get people to slow down," Mr. Soulanille said.

Arthur Higbee

clear that Noriega was not prepared to address the fundamental issue of his surrender of power.

He avoided reasons behind the breakdown in talks, but repeated several demands, including the lifting of U.S. economic sanctions, withdrawal of what he termed excessive U.S. troop reinforcements in Panama and recognition by the United States of the president that General Noriega installed in February, Manuel Solis Palma.

General Noriega later referred to Mr. Bush and the leading Democratic Party presidential candidate, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, asserting that Panama's internal matters were none of their business.

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Nicaraguan Talks Making Progress, Both Sandinists and Contras Agree

By Stephen Kinzer

MANAGUA — Leaders of Nicaragua's Sandinist government and the contra guerrillas said Friday that their peace talks were making progress.

"We're half way there," said Alfredo Cesar, the chief contra negotiator, during a break in the talks. "It's hard to tell how much political will the Sandinistas have. But if they are willing to guarantee a few more points, something important could be signed on Saturday."

Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra, who is heading the Sandinist delegation at the talks, agreed that advances had been made in the first two days of what was expected to be a three-day session.

"We are trying to be flexible," General Ortega said. "We are not opposed to the principle of discussing political topics. We are ready to take their concerns into account."

Under the plan presented Thursday by the contras, the civil conflict would end if the government abolished the military draft, established non-Sandinist police and military

forces, guaranteed freedom of speech, including the operation of non-Sandinist television stations, established an independent judiciary and made other major political changes.

Government negotiators scolded the proposal. They said such demands were out of place in negotiations with insurgents.

There were indications, however, that the two sides were closer in private than they appeared to be from public declarations.

"The Sandinista reaction to the contra proposal hasn't been as strong as it seems from outside," said an official who is monitoring the talks. "As for the contras, they sound like they really want to get something signed before they leave here."

The process leading to the new round of talks began in August, when the presidents of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica signed an accord aimed at establishing "a firm and lasting peace in Central America." The presidents pledged to establish "genuine democratic political processes" and guarantee "freedom in all its forms."

In November, the Sandinists agreed that the accord required them to open talks with the contras, and talks began soon afterward.

On March 23, in the Nicaraguan village of Sapoa, government and

contra negotiators reached an agreement to stop fighting until the end of May and to begin top-level negotiations in Managua.

The first two rounds of talks produced no important progress, and the third round is now under way.

The breadth of the contra proposal made Thursday, and the vehemence of the government's public rejection, reflected the two sides' widely differing interpretations of the peace accord signed in August.

The government takes a narrow view, pointing out that the accord does not require such steps as overhaul of the judicial system or an end to military recruitment. The contras say there can be no democracy without such changes.

As the talks continue, Sandinist Army units in the countryside are fortifying their positions and building new ones. Both sides say they will continue to observe the ceasefire declared in March, but government leaders have threatened to launch a major new offensive if the cease-fire is broken. They are sending truckloads of war material to outposts in the north.

Contra leaders have admitted they would be at a military disadvantage in the event of such an offensive. The U.S. Congress has voted to continue providing contra soldiers with food, medicine and clothing, but they have no known source of new military aid.

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In Vow to Stay, Noriega Swipes at Bush

By William Branigan

PANAMA CITY — General Manuel Antonio Noriega, appearing before Panama's legislature to explain his talks with the United States, has indicated that he considers the nation in turmoil and has no intention of stepping down as commander of the National Defense Forces.

Responding to a question about his possible resignation, General Noriega said Thursday: "No commander abandons ship during a storm." The audience was packed with his supporters.

During an hour-long speech and the questioning that followed, General Noriega repeatedly accused U.S. presidential candidates of using the issue to further their political ambitions. He said Washington was seeking to protect the presidential campaign of Vice President

George Bush, but he made no mention of any specific detrimental information.

He avoided reasons behind the breakdown in talks, but repeated several demands, including the lifting of U.S. economic sanctions, withdrawal of what he termed excessive U.S. troop reinforcements in Panama and recognition by the United States of the president that General Noriega installed in February, Manuel Solis Palma.

General Noriega later referred to Mr. Bush and the leading Democratic Party presidential candidate, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, asserting that Panama's internal matters were none of their business.

General Noriega said talks with the United States failed when representatives of President Ronald Reagan presented an ultimatum, and Panama had to accept the last offer immediately or it would be withdrawn.

He added that "on various occasions, Panama accepted changes proposed by advisers of the vice president in order to protect his presidential campaign; however, this also wasn't enough."

General Noriega repeatedly denounced Elliott Abrams, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. U.S. officials, he said, like to "invent big dangers in small countries."

"When they do not find monsters," he said, "they have to invent them. That's what Elliott Abrams did."

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Africans Learn the Ways of Washington

By Barbara Gamarekian

WASHINGTON — African diplomats in Washington, many of them representing countries burdened with debt and in economic distress, have hit upon a maneuver for gaining congressional attention.

Since the legislators rarely go to their embassy parties, they have moved their social occasions to Capitol Hill.

About 50 members of the African Ambassadors' Group did this last week. With the assistance of the Congressional Black Caucus, they gave a reception in the Rayburn House Office Building that was attended by several dozen members of the House of Representatives and such influential senators as Paul S. Sarbanes of Maryland and Paul Simon of Illinois, both Democrats, and Mark O. Hatfield, an Oregon Republican.

The occasion marked the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Organization of African Unity.

"We have found that members of Congress are so busy it is hard to get them to attend our receptions," said Ambassador Jose Luis Fernandez Lopez of the Republic of Cape Verde, "so we thought the best strategy was to go to the Hill."

Mr. Lopez, eight years in Washington, is dean of the African delegation in Washington, a group that meets monthly to discuss issues of common concern. The envoys have discovered, he said, that they can be more effective when they weigh in on issues together as "the voice of Africa."

The OAU celebration continued this past week with a reception at the Zambian Embassy for "Washington friends of Africa," Mr. Lopez said.

Several other activities are planned, including a series of symposiums around the United States focusing on African economic issues, and a Capitol Hill seminar on June 17 for African diplomats exploring the mysteries of how Congress operates.

"Our staff people will meet with congressional staff people to discuss just how things work," Mr. Lopez said. "We wanted to mark the OAU anniversary in a very useful way, and we need to improve our ability to deal with Capitol Hill."

Most African diplomats, he said, are accustomed to the European system "where foreign affairs decisions are taken by the foreign minister and the president and you don't have to go walking around the parliament."

He added: "But here is a different kind of system. Here you have a chance to have input, so it is up to you to make your case."

Some wealthier countries retain expensive Washington public relations consultants to assist in lobbying and image-making.

Twenty-five years ago, there were only a handful of African diplomats in Washington. Ghana was one of the first of the newly independent African nations to open an embassy in Washington, in 1957. But it was not until the administration of President John F. Kennedy in the early 1960s that the African presence began to be felt in Washington, which was known then for its discriminatory housing and employment patterns.

Although Washington is now more sophisticated, with a measure of integration, ambassadors representing black countries often find the corridors of power closed to them.

you have many tiny, smaller nations, and when you try to make your case individually, it is sometimes hard to get attention.

At their monthly meetings, the African diplomats discuss such common interests as the cutback in U.S. money for development and the problems of apartheid and South Africa's continuing incursions into bordering nations.

The group has espoused a U.S. debt-relief policy to the least developed nations in Africa and increased U.S. development assistance commitments. They note that the amount of U.S. aid to the Middle East is six times the amount of aid to sub-Saharan Africa.

African diplomats posted in Washington are now generally more attuned to the ways of the capital than their predecessors, said C. Payne Lucas, a former Peace Corps official and founder of Africare, a nonprofit organization that seeks to improve the quality of life in rural Africa. His organization has strong ties with African diplomats in Washington.

"Ten years ago, that kind of a reception on the Hill would never have happened," Mr. Lucas said. "But many of the ambassadors we are getting now went to school in the United States. They're showing up in public places more, and they are getting out and beating the bush like every other diplomat."

African diplomats also have found that congressional decision-making is often influenced by what the politicians hear from their home districts, so the African diplomatic group is coordinating an effort to spread their message, Mr. Lopez said.

With the assistance of such organizations as Africare, TransAfrica, the African American Institute and the African Development Group, they are sending ambassadors as speakers and panellists to universities, church groups and community organizations around the country.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Polling the Muscovites

As interesting as any finding in the Moscow public opinion poll reported in Thursday's editions of the International Herald Tribune and New York Times is the fact of the poll itself.

The Times and CBS News conducted the telephone poll through the Institute for Sociological Research, a branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Soviet researchers called 939 Muscovites to ask questions so out of the ordinary that printers refused to proceed until they got the censors' approval.

Of the questions submitted to the institute, only one major one was turned down: a request to rank current political figures. Polls are not unheard of in the Soviet Union. Officials have long gathered data to test the effectiveness of propaganda campaigns.

But to poll simply to probe public opinion — and then to publish the results? The Soviet Union is a country in which data on topics like pollution levels, crime rates and traffic fatalities are great unknowns.

Last year in Pravda, the official party newspaper, a prominent sociologist named Tatiana Zaslavskaya decried this suppression of data. She wrote that the lack of accurate information led to such disastrous decisions as forced collectivization.

support can be obtained only by response to trust placed in them.

Statistics began slowly to appear once Mikhail Gorbachev launched his openness campaign. Recently, some Soviet polls have been published. Last year came the first poll for a Western client, a French media group.

Not only openness but economic reform provided the impetus. The institute must now earn hard currency to buy computers.

When strangers call and ask political opinions in Moscow, citizens may be alarmed. Some of the people telephoned in the French poll complained to the police.

Respondents to the new poll demonstrated caution aplenty. Just the first words "Do you support..." were enough to elicit a quick "Yes." Even so, only half said they would support a one-party system could lead toward democracy, as Mr. Gorbachev promises.

And a majority said private businesses should be allowed to publish books and magazines, as they now may not.

The poll showed striking variations by age. Younger, better-educated respondents were significantly more liberal, reporting a higher opinion of the U.S. and less concern about an American threat.

Women supported military initiatives and strength more than men did. What did respondents think of Stalin? Only 13 percent said they had a positive impression; 50 percent said negative.

Communist orthodoxy holds that it is the duty of the party to shape attitudes and opinions. The Russians now are tapping public opinion, and saying the results can help shape reforms. The West gets a glimpse at what could only be theorized about before.

For the Russians, as Ms. Zaslavskaya wrote: "We are learning again to look truth in the eye, and that fact alone is probably worth more than anything else."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Debris in Panama

The United States appears to have played out the hand of direct American diplomacy in dealing with Panama's General Manuel Antonio Noriega. The U.S. government made him an offer that a Panamanian patriot could not have refused; an end to sanctions and a quashing of drug indictments if the general would step down from the military leadership and leave Panama for a while.

Some Americans faulted the Reagan administration for putting the indictments on the table at all, others for leaving General Noriega with a continued opportunity to manipulate affairs in Panama. But it did not matter. Putting person ahead of country, exploiting U.S. impatience and enjoying the theater of it all, the general rejected the offer.

A somber Secretary of State George Shultz had no choice but to take the proposals off the table. Purists who would not bargain at all with drug indictments have a responsibility to indicate what incentives might be substituted to pry General Noriega out of office.

Otherwise they forfeit a claim to be taken seriously. A military solution is one alternative, but it seems to most people, even after the latest disappointments of diplomacy, not a live one and not a promising one either.

That leaves only one broad avenue: Latinizing the issue. It is the custom in inter-American affairs that this tends to get considered only after the Americans have tried and failed to do something on their own.

The Latins, who keep to criticize just about any unilateral U.S. intervention, are slow to take an initiative of their own in these hard cases. But there are some possibilities in this sphere, and certainly there is a need.

Various democratic public figures of Central and South America have been quietly in touch with General Noriega and other Panamanians. They have no magical formulas, but they have access on channels less cluttered with emotional nationalism than the ones on which the United States customarily comes in. And while they are aware of the drug issue, they approach Panama in the first instance not as law-enforcement surrogates of the United States but as fellow Latins interested in the region's orderly democratic passage.

We are not sanguine about the prospects of Latin mediation. As the United States contemplates the accumulated debris, however, this seems the most feasible line of policy to encourage and allow to come to the fore.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Airbags in Cars, at Last

Special cheers for the Chrysler Corp. for deciding to equip all its new cars with driver-side airbags by 1990. Chrysler's announcement, a dramatic end to a long struggle, guarantees economies of mass production for the lifesaving devices and eliminates the need for dealers to sell them as options.

But the loudest applause should be reserved for promoters of auto safety who for two decades have pressed the case for airbags against determined opposition. An airbag is a cloth balloon that inflates when sensors detect a high-impact front-end collision, providing the driver with a vital second of cushioning. If used with lap belts, the technology is exceptionally reliable and offers better protection than three-point lap-shoulder restraints. In one incident, an airbag saved the life of an 81-year-old Utah woman whose car smashed into a tank truck at a combined speed of 95 miles per hour (153 kilometers per hour).

Detroit was enthusiastic about the technology when it was introduced in the early 1970's. But then General Motors found few Americans would buy airbags as an option, and the automakers turned away. Industry already resentful of mandatory air pollution and fuel conservation standards bitterly opposed subsequent Federal efforts to require airbags. And by the time President Reagan arrived in Washington, conservatives had succeeded in converting the technology into a symbol of Big Brotherism.

Still, advocates including Ralph Nader, the State Farm Insurance Company and Joan Claybrook, the auto safety administrator in the Carter White House, never gave up the legal and political struggle. Mercedes-Benz offered a powerful endorsement of the technology by putting driver-side airbags in all its cars. Elizabeth Dole, then Secretary of Transportation, finally acceded to a complicated "passive restraint" rule that would eventually require automatic belts or bags in all cars.

Ford, along with several European and Japanese car companies, now equips some models with airbags. But these are generally targeted at sophisticated buyers of expensive cars. It has been widely assumed that passive belts would dominate in cars under \$20,000. That's the best reason to welcome the Chrysler announcement.

One challenge remains: to persuade the automakers to install airbags for front-seat passengers as well as drivers. In their long years of opposition, the manufacturers convinced themselves that the second bag, necessarily larger, presented difficult technical problems. But Ford, which is putting no airbags in all Lincoln Continentals, has obviously solved them. How many lives will be lost in the so-called death seat before Detroit's engineers finish the job?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Summit of Theater

[The] meeting in Moscow is likely to be a summit of more theater than substance. Many Westerners are concerned that the spectacle of President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev exchanging toasts at the Kremlin will reinforce some delusions. Public opinion in Western Europe, in particular that of West Germany, seems to be settling into a state of Gorbachev-induced euphoria

that is, to say the least, premature. There are fears in Washington that Moscow will seek to gain a propaganda trick in the course of the summit by announcing token troop withdrawals from Eastern Europe. [The Soviets] would be wise to refrain from such gimmickry. The most promising new initiative from this meeting would be a commitment to serious talks on a reduction of the conventional arms imbalance.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

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The Strange Summit: Pitfalls and Illusions

By Jerry F. Hough

DURHAM, North Carolina — The United States and the Soviet Union are approaching the strangest summit meeting in the history of these negotiations. For years U.S. administrations have attempted to keep expectations for a summit low. This is the first time that one has succeeded; no one expects anything but a ceremonial farewell for President Reagan.

Yet, paradoxically, there is a high expectation that a qualitative improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations is taking place and that it is becoming irreversible. Republicans talk about Mikhail S. Gorbachev in retreat, needing good relations with the United States for his program of restructuring the Soviet economy — perestroika. They see the summit as evidence that the policies of the Reagan administration have brought peace as well as prosperity.

Liberals believe that Mr. Reagan's acceptance of the treaty on intermediate-range nuclear forces, his repeated visits with Mr. Gorbachev and his musing of the "evil empire" theme have legitimized efforts for conservatives. They think that this has set the stage for real negotiated progress in the next administration.

Nevertheless, euphoria over the state of Soviet-U.S. relations is likely to lead to disappointment. Even the summit meeting should not be automatically chalked up as a simple ceremonial success. The summit in Reykjavik, Iceland, was scheduled just before the 1986 congressional elections, and the Reagan administration was so confident that Mr. Gorbachev needed a success that it flew off to Iceland unprepared. The disastrous

trap that it walked into was a major factor in the unexpectedly large Democratic Senate victory that year.

On the surface the administration is following the same path today, making the peace side of its peace-and-prosperity election campaign dependent on Mr. Gorbachev's good will. It is hard to believe that the administration would risk another Reykjavik.

Let us assume, however, that the summit meeting is largely ceremonial and goes reasonably well. Certainly, one faction within the Soviet foreign-policy establishment seems to have sold itself on the notion that it is important to get Mr. Reagan committed to détente and that Vice President George Bush, as the Republican presidential nominee, should be supported because a Republican president can make deals that a Democratic president would fear.

It is possible that Mr. Gorbachev has bought this argument. If so, the field of Soviet-U.S. relations is still strewn with mines for the next administration, Republican or Democratic.

For example, the judgments about Mr. Gorbachev are not a sound basis for policy. Instead of thinking realistically about international relations, Americans retain the old dichotomy between pure good and evil. They shift Mr. Gorbachev into the former category. The Soviet leader is looked on as a great reformer, leading a heroic and lonely battle against overwhelming odds.

The trouble is that this is nonsense. At best Mr. Gorbachev will move the Soviet Union into a kind of relatively mild and open dictatorship. And again at a time when the Soviet

OPINION



"DON'T LOOK DOWN!"

Union is determined to reintegrate into the world economy, the United States has not even begun to face up to the issues of technology transfer, economic relations of our allies with the Soviet Union, credit controls and so forth. The United States is desperately hoping that Soviet economic reform will not be serious and will not force Americans to make hard decisions, but that is wishful thinking.

Arthur Schlesinger, the historian, points to a 20-year cycle in U.S. politics. Calvin Coolidge 1925, Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1955 and Mr. Reagan in 1985 reflected a mood of self-satisfaction. The Progressive movement of the 1900s, the New Deal of the '30s and the civil-rights movement of the '60s were times of transformation.

In the 1990s the cycle will almost surely reassert itself. This time the issue will probably be the relationship of America with the world — the abandonment of the obsession with communism replaced with a focus on economic power. The politics of this period of transformation will be no less intense and emotional than the politics of the 1900s, '30s and '60s. Soviet-American relations will be at the center of the cross fire.

The writer, a professor of political science at Duke University and a senior fellow of the Brookings Institution, is the author of "Russia and the West: Gorbachev and the Politics of Reform." He contributed this view to the Los Angeles Times.

Japan Peeps Over Its Horizon

By Robert O'Neill

TOKYO — Soviet military power is clearly visible from Cape Nopu on the eastern tip of Hokkaido island in northern Japan. Recently I stood there watching as a ship of Japan's Maritime Safety Agency with Soenke Uno, the Japanese foreign minister, on board was closely inspected by a Soviet destroyer.

The warship had come out from behind Soviet-controlled Susho island, five kilometers (three miles) away. This island is one of a cluster that used to form the northernmost part of Japan. The whole group was occupied by Soviet troops at the end of World War II. Since then, the two countries have been locked in a dispute over ownership of these northern territories.

Japan's government now faces a predicament of its economic success. Pressure from the United States to do more to match Soviet military capability. These pressures are being strongly exerted by the U.S. Congress to offset America's economic difficulties. Japanese politicians and government officials cannot shrug them off.

It is possible, though improbable, that the United States might begin to withdraw its military protection from Japan. No U.S. ally can afford to be complacent about this prospect.

The Soviet Union is unlikely to want the United States out of Japan if the consequence is to be a new major military power on the doorstep. It is possible, though improbable, that the United States might begin to withdraw its military protection from Japan. No U.S. ally can afford to be complacent about this prospect.

Some extent, the nature of the power that a more self-reliant Japan can wield in Moscow's hands. If Soviet-Japanese tensions over the disputed northern territories remain unresolved at a time of transfer of some of the military burden from America to Japan, then the Japanese government will assume that responsibility in a serious manner.

The inhibitions on Japanese policy that would have been in effect in 1945 will not forever remain as strong as they are today. The late Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, was perceptive enough to recognize the potential of the northern territories issue in 1956. He offered to return some of the islands to Japan in exchange for a peace treaty and the promise of economic cooperation.

Unfortunately, indications now are that the Soviet Union will not show even this degree of flexibility in cultivating a friendlier relationship with Japan. Rather, Soviet leaders will choose to enter into a new period in which Japanese power is growing relative to that of the United States with policies which will drive Tokyo in the direction which many U.S. commentators would like to see.

Japan is not as militarily weak as is commonly believed. Of course, compared with the vast forces of the three other great powers in the region, including China, Japan is outclassed. Its 246,000 service personnel looking insignificant alongside their millions.

As a result of years of lean military budgets in the 1950's and 1960's, the infrastructure of Japan's Self Defense Force is poorly developed. But the trend in military spending has been steadily upwards.

That trend will probably continue. What other country can look forward confidently to its military budget increasing by 6 percent or 7 percent in real terms each year?

Given the strength of Japan's technology base, it is evident that much higher capability than in the past. Also, Japan will not be as heavily handicapped by problems of obsolescent military hardware as are some nations that were once big spenders on arms. There will remain all kinds of other problems for Japan, such as legal difficulties stemming from the status of the Self Defense Force, the lack of an integrated command structure for the three services and the virtual absence of reserves.

Even so these obstacles could be overcome by political action without great impact on Japanese politics if the public continues to view the Soviet Union as a potential enemy and is worried that the United States will leave Japan increasingly to fend for itself.

The writer is a former Director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, is the Chichele Professor of War and a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford University. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Prosperity Threatens The Chinese

By Aprodicio Laquian

BEIJING — Although China's economic resurgence has rightfully received much fanfare, little attention has been given to a raging population boom that could jeopardize further growth. Ironically, the population problem is made worse by the very prosperity that has helped China rebound from the backwardness of the Cultural Revolution.

Unless China's leaders can slow the surging birthrate, the task of feeding, clothing and housing millions of new people will place impossible demands on the economy.

The warning signs are plentiful. In 1987, for the second straight year, the population grew by 15 million people, 3.5 million more than the official target. Population experts predict that China will continue to grow at this rate until 1995.

Between 1966 and 1976, some 25 million babies were born each year, as rampaging Red Guards forced the collapse of family planning and other social services. Those babies are now getting married and, despite the country's strict one-child policy, China's population may reach 1.287 billion by the year 2000 — that is, 84 million more than expected.

More than simple demographics, it is China's robust economic growth that is causing setbacks in its population program. Farmers enriched by economic reforms think nothing of paying stiff fines equivalent to a year's salary when found violating their promise to have only one child.

Since 1979, when China's recent birth control policies were established, annual population growth has declined from 2.4 to 1.1 percent. The sharp decline in births has coincided with a rapid rise in economic productivity and household incomes.

Now, however, many Chinese feel they can afford more children. This is especially true for farmers who need extra farmhands and for traditionalists who seek to perpetuate the family name by having a son.

China's response to the baby boom has been to intensify publicity and propaganda that reiterates the state's commitment to family planning. Government authorities assert that the administrative and party bureaucracy for managing family planning is in place and that the population problem is best solved by more efficient management, not coercion.

But experimentation alone doesn't seem to work. A key problem seems to be the heavy reliance on relatively inefficient methods of birth control, such as stainless steel ring intrauterine devices, of which about 43 million are still in use.

Since 1980, the United Nations Population Fund has been trying to help China manufacture more effective contraceptives, such as the Copper T IUD, condoms, pills and spermicides. Unfortunately, these efforts have been set back because American, citing criticism of China's population control policies and its high abortion rate, reneged on a payment of some \$65 million to the fund.

Yet this high incidence of abortions can be directly linked to China's ineffective contraceptives, and by withdrawing funds that could help China produce more effective contraceptives, the United States may have unwittingly contributed to the 10 million abortions in China last year.

Nothing less than the continuation of China's economic recovery is at stake in slowing the population growth. Chinese officials need to take this threat more seriously. The United States, meanwhile, could play a helpful role by resuming aid to the Population Fund.

The writer, deputy representative with the United Nations Population Fund in China, contributed this comment to The New York Times.



Beware the Danger of Single Truths

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers."

That is Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted at the United Nations 40 years ago. Article 19 is also the name of a small, determined organization based in London. Its mission is to see how Article 19 of the declaration fares, country by country.

Roody. That is the sad news for those who believe that the right to speak, think and write in full freedom is the tallest barrier against tyranny.

A new report by Article 19 on Article 19 shows with calm and detailed clarity that in most parts of the world censorship is the way governments hold on to power and control their people.

Countries that practiced government through censorship before Article 19 was written still cling to it. And most countries that came to independence later decided that the easiest and safest way to rule was through the gag and the blindfold.

Even countries proud of their traditions of freedom of expression — like the United States, Britain, France — are regularly seized by urges to tell their people what is good for them to read or know.

The report is testimony to the powerful urge of some people to tell others what to write or say — or preferably to shut up altogether. The study covers 50 countries and has been published in London by Longman.

It is against the law to speak ill of anybody except approved enemies.

In South Africa, 18,000 books have been banned. Britain forbids excerpting a spy memoir that is a best-seller in the United States.

The United States is chock full of people eager to decide what is obscene or damaging to morality or fit to rest on the shelves of school libraries. And Washington has empowered thousands of bureaucrats to decide what information should be "released" — not to be seen by the public.

In Iraq, it can be against the law to know or spread word of the law. Certain decrees or regulations are allowed only restricted circulation.

The official mind is bugly talented in devising additional methods of censorship. There is censorship through licensing — or refusing to license — journalists, through withholding permits to buy newspaper.

In Mexico, there is censorship through bribery of journalists and in Colombia through murder of journalists. The Romanians, not satisfied with censorship through criminal code regulations, give themselves an additional sense of security by registering every typewriter.

The Article 19 report makes no judgments about political systems. That detracts from the sense of reality. Censorship does keep popping up in the West but it is opposed and usually conquered; in most of the world censorship is the norm.

In the Soviet Union, expanded but still limited expression is being carefully tested. But defamation of government, which means whatever Moscow really does not like, is a crime that still sends people to jail.

The Soviet system was able to block out the invasion of Afghanistan. And the Chinese Communist

system has been able for decades to censor out the occupation of Tibet.

Almost every country in Africa has censorship, and it is expanding, not contracting. In Asia, Israel is busily tarnishing its reputation by increased censorship. That deserves and gets Western criticism. Arab censorship, more severe by far, does not. There are no TV debates presenting the Israeli side from Damascus or Amman.

Censorship comes from the rulers' fears and the zealots' belief in the single truth; the only religion, the only system, the only morality. For centuries, murders of body and mind were committed in the name of the single truth. Article 19 reminds us they still are.

The New York Times.

100.75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Struggle Recalled PARIS — Agreeably to their annual custom, the Revolutionary organizations met at Pere Lachaise cemetery yesterday [May 26] to honor the memory of the Communists shot down in that last desperate struggle in May, 17 long years ago. The horrors of that fight have not yet faded from the minds of Parisians. The survivors of the rebellion assembled in the cemetery to lay their wreaths upon the nameless graves of their dead friends and hurl denunciations at the detested bourgeois.

1913: Balkan Parley LONDON — Sir Edward Grey, acting on behalf of the Powers, received yesterday [May 26] the chief delegates to the peace conference of the Serbian, Bulgarian and Grecian States in that order and also of the Turkish Empire and intimated that the Ambassadors' conference has decided that the draft treaty of peace

must be signed without any change. That marks the beginning of the end of the negotiations which have delayed the reassembling of the peace conference. It is probable that the necessary authority to sign the draft will be forthcoming.

1938: Chaco Question BUENOS AIRES — Backed by the appeals of President Roosevelt and five South American Presidents to the Presidents of Bolivia and Paraguay, the conference which has been in session here in a final effort to bring about a settlement of the Chaco question, presented its peace proposals to the Bolivian and Paraguayan Foreign Ministers today [May 27]. The terms have not been disclosed, but they are known to include a division of the disputed territory over which the two countries have been quarreling. It is feared that this proposal will be unacceptable as far as neither country has been disposed to make territorial concessions.

مكاتبنا في القاهرة

U.S. P. By R. Jeffrey S. WASHINGTON... EUROPE By Edward C. WASHINGTON... INTER... A large vertical sidebar containing various news snippets and advertisements.

The Met Plays the China Card — and Wins a Jackpot



James Watt, organizer of the Met collection, with lacquer Buddha.

International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — An unusual party at the Metropolitan Museum of Art this week celebrated an event that has no precedent in museum annals and could lead to a new type of relationship between the world's leading art institutions. To hear similar words of praise about a private collection of Chinese art from the deputy director of the Cultural Relics Bureau in Beijing, Zhuang Min, and from the

SOUREN MELIKIAN

director of the Metropolitan Museum, Philippe de Montebello, is astonishing. The collection, formed essentially in the last four years, inevitably includes material from unlicensed digs in China that has been reaching the West.

Dr. John C. Weber and his wife, Charlotte, explained how they had bought it all on museum advice, largely with a view to filling in the gaps in the Met's Chinese holdings. They are committed to donate what is still mostly a loan collection (10 pieces have already been formally transferred to the museum). In building it up, they had frequently taken their cue from the Hong Kong scholar James Watt, as he is known to the Anglo-Saxoo world, or Qu Zhiren, to give him his real name, befitting a man of letters educated in the great Chinese tradition as the disciple of the last living master of old China, Jao Tsung-i.

It had a surreal touch that got somewhat lost in the warmth of an Upper East Side do, in which East met West on a most improbable occasion with an unlikely cast of characters.

At the bottom of it all, there is the determination of the head of the Met's Asian department, Wen Fong, professor of Chinese Civilization at Princeton, who wanted visitors to the museum to have an overview of Chinese art, and the sympathetic response of a museum director (de Montebello) with no money to foot the bill for the required works. Museum sources say that it is the former president of the Met, Douglas Dillon, who came up with the idea of roping in a high-powered collector of goodwill. He knew the Webers, who bought Chinese objets d'art of the later periods

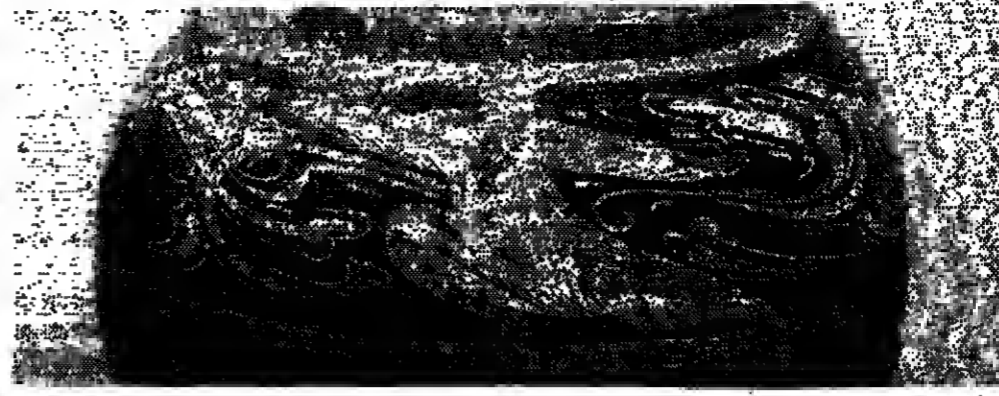
for pleasure, and mixed them with their impressive holdings of Western art, from Old Masters to Toulouse-Lautrec, a few blocks from the Met.

Weber, a professor of cellular biology at Cornell University, with an inbred concern for scientific thoroughness, would surely be sympathetic. So would his wife Charlotte, one Dorance, from a prominent Philadelphia family where collecting was a tradition. They committed themselves in writing to donate the objects that would be bought at the suggestion of the museum.

At that point, the trustees went head-hunting for the man best qualified to bolster the collection of art from ancient China — from the third millennium B.C. to the end of the Tang dynasty in A.D. 918. Wen Fong found Watt, the last of a long line of Chinese men of letters, equally apt at calligraphic writing and at playing the qin, an ancient string instrument, as much at home with Chinese classics as with art. He had left the Chinese University of Hong Kong, where he taught (in Chinese) until 1981, to join the curatorial staff of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Eventually, he was made curator of Asian art. But in 1985, de Montebello convinced him that the Met was the place for him. To July this year he will assume the rank of senior curator under Wen Fong.

Even the shrewd Met men who picked him may not have fully surmised Watt's efficacy as friendly adviser to the Webers. As luck would have it, Watt was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he got a master's degree in physics long before turning to art history. Weber too had a slight British touch to his academic past, having spent one sabbatical at Cambridge. He found it easy to communicate with, as he put it, "a man with a scientific mind, not just one of those art historians."

Watt — or Qu — went all the way down Chinese art history, bolstering existing but small groups here, and filling in gaps there. The Webers acquired painted pottery vases of the third millennium from the Kansu province, of which the Met had only two. Watt strongly feels that their bold designs, some



Detail of painted earthen jar showing a wolf, the target of the bowman; right, Han dynasty dancer.

with whirling spirals, already belong to mainstream Chinese culture. "From the very beginning," he says almost as an article of faith, "the earliest artifacts in China display Chinese characteristics. There is no 'before.' We have always been there." In the powerful rhythm of the spirals on a jar made around 2,500-2,300 B.C. he says he recognizes the spirit of the Chinese painter-calligraphers who came 3,000 years later.

Archaic bronzes, the high point of any collection of early Chinese art, were represented by some admirable specimens of the Shang age at its height, in the 12th century B.C. Watt wished to add some of the later period. Early this year the Webers obliged with a rectangular vessel remarkable for its asymmetrical pattern. About the same time they made their great coup in the archaic bronze line. A pair of large wine containers of the Western Zhou dynasty, datable to the late ninth or early eighth century B.C. had long been on loan to the museum. Their owner, the collector Earl Morse, wanted them back and the museum pressed hard to get them to donate them. When it became clear that Morse would not budge, the Met turned to the Webers, who with characteristic generosity came forth with the funds, more than \$1 million.

The most splendid catches however were made within the Han period. The sensational earthenware jar, painted with a mysterious scene of a horseman charging away and turning back in the Iranian fashion

to shoot an arrow at a leaping wolf in human posture, illustrates an aspect of Western Han art in the first century B.C. not represented in any Western museum. The scene, painted in purple and white strokes, obviously at top speed by a master at the height of his power, displays the kind of brushwork we only knew from considerably later times. The stylized streaks, suggestive of wind sweeping across hilly country, are from the hand of a trained calligrapher, Watt points out. This pushes back by some eight centuries the origins of the Chinese painter-calligraphers known from Tang times.

When the vase turned up on the Hong Kong market last year, the Webers were overwhelmed. They sent for Watt, who reacted with the intensity of feeling that only a traditional calligrapher could experience.

The second great coup was made last year in New York. Again nothing in Western institutions remotely matches the tall slender figure of a dancer which, Watt notes, embodies the Chinese perception of transient beauty expressed not in finished form but in movement. One is reminded of the court figures depicted by Tang and Song painters. But the 53.4-centimeter (20.8-inch) statue is datable to the early phase of Western Han, in the second century B.C., which makes it earlier by roughly 1,000 years. The Webers responded to the elegance. In Watt, it stirred something deeper — the Chinese sense of letters' introspective sense of continuity over the millennia, destruction notwithstanding.

This unique combination of the Western collector's simple urge for beauty and the Oriental's inner perception of his own culture gives the new galleries of ancient art, henceforth to be called the Charlotte C. and John C. Weber Galleries, a rare sense of purpose that pervades the Weber-Watt acquisitions. Others have already responded. The trustees of the late Ernest Erickson, whose collection of ancient Chinese art had been on loan to the Brooklyn Museum of Art until his death in 1987, had carte blanche to decide which museum they would be handing it over to. The Met mounted a successful campaign, pointing out that thanks to the Webers it had the money to give the pieces a setting worthy of their splendor, that these would be where they belonged since they would fill in significant lacunae in the institution's Chinese pagans — and that they had the right man to set them in that perspective. Because the Met, under the stewardship of de Montebello, was in the right place at the right moment, most of the Erickson Chinese hoard has found its home in the Weber Galleries.

At intervals, rarities added by the Webers to the old Met collection give it an extra-rare appearance. Such are for example the white porcelain roaring lion that graced the catalogue cover of James Lilly's inaugural selling exhibition in December 1986, or the unique stone tiger of the Northern Wei period, which play back in miniature size the impressive sculptures of the early Buddhist period.

The Webers have funded the new installation, which will make it look like a new museum within the old institution, accepting with rare discernment not to trust their own ideas upon the Met. The dedication of the collectors and their advisers to their pagans of Chinese culture moved the Chinese authorities to agree to a long-term loan to the Met of 20 pieces of pottery illustrating a third millennium B.C. phase of Chinese art that has only just been discovered. The Webers flew to Shanghai with Watt to discuss it. And they picked up the bill. Shanghai in return gets paintings not to be seen in China.

This typical 20th-century venture, harnessing the capital of the private sector, combining the drive of a New World museum seeking a new perspective with the deep knowledge of a traditional Chinese scholar, bringing together a couple of collectors and Chinese cultural authorities, is bound to leave a lasting mark. Men of power in government and academia are only beginning to fathom its implications.

Dining Out

<p>GENEVA</p> <p>NUANCES Lake shore restaurant/Bar — fine dining in a relaxed atmosphere on the right bank of Lake Geneva, 2 miles from the center, with view on lake and Mont Blanc. Hotel President — Tel. 31.10.00.</p> <p>MUNICH</p> <p>L'ENTRECÔTE The unique French restaurant which offers entree with famous Cote de France sauce. Tuerkstr. 9, Tel. 28.40.41, C. Sun.</p> <p>NEUILLY</p> <p>ASHIANA Indian gastr. Traditional refined surroundings. Ave. pr. F.140. Av. canal. 205. av. Ch. de Gaulle. Tel. 42.54.52.43 or 42.54.87.45.</p> <p>LA CHEVAUCHEE Swiss gastr. & traditional cooking. Refined setting. Business meals. 207 rue. Chateaudune. Galle. Tel. 42.34.07. C. Sun. Lunch & Sun.</p> <p>IARRASSE At refreshing in the area, specialties in five fish. Boulevard Cuvier, shell fish, live octopuses, four peas. 4 Ave. Maréchal. Tel. 46.57.16.52 or 46.74.07.55. Closed Sunday night & Monday.</p> <p>PARIS 2nd</p> <p>INDRA AND YSHINOU The most exclusive Indian restaurant in Europe renowned for its cuisine, decor & hospitality. Recognized by Cosmopolitan as Paris International has been awarded prizes in Paris, Rome, New York, Madrid, RNOA, 10, Rue du Calvaire (Rue St-Philippe-du-Roule). 43.59.46.40. VISHINOU, 11 Rue. Rue Volney (2e). (Châtea). 42.57.56.54 & 42.57.56.46.</p> <p>JOHN JAMESON The first Irish restaurant in Paris recommended by major guides. Business lunch F.F. 95 and 8 to come. Closed Monday. 10, Rue des Capucines. Tel. 40.13.00.30.</p> <p>PARIS 3th</p> <p>RAFFAÏN & HONORINE The American press has made us famous. Delicacies specialties & traditional cooking. Regional dishes — Lunch — various. Daily. 16 bd St-Germain. Tel. 43.54.22.21.</p> <p>PARIS 7th</p> <p>THYROMELIX, Specialties of the South-West. Cornic de canard & croustade au café de canard. Cl. Monday, 79 rue St-Dominique. Tel. (1) 47.05.49.75. Near Invalides Terminal.</p>	<p>PARIS 7th</p> <p>PANTAGRUE Traditional specialties, warm fire, fine gastr. with blueberries, fish and Pantry duckling. 20, Rue de Turgot, Paris. Tel. 45.51.29.96.</p> <p>PARIS 8th</p> <p>LE BISTROT D'ARMAIND Between the Champs-Élysées & Rue St-Honore. Bistrot BARDON & his team will receive you in an intimate & cordial setting. Cosmopolitan cooking (French, 0 to carte & daily special). Nice dining room & reception room seating 30 for business meals. 5 r. de Calvaire, Paris. 42.25.61.67. (33.50. mids. & Sun.)</p> <p>PARIS 15th</p> <p>LA TRUITE BLANCHE - KOSHER Excellent French cooking. Bath Dir. Refined setting. Reception for holidays. 14, R. Urie (75015). T. 45.73.59.90.</p> <p>PARIS 16th</p> <p>THE FINEST TRADITIONAL CHINESE CUISINE</p> <p>TSE YANG 25 Ave. Foch — 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. New York, Frankfurt, Geneva, Düsseldorf.</p> <p>PRUNIER TRAKTOR 16, Ave. Victor-Hugo, 75116 Paris. Tel. 45.00.09.12. Famous for its quality seafood and in 1925 setting. 350/40 FF. Closed Monday.</p> <p>AU HAMEAU D'AUTEUIL Traditional cooking, fish specialties. Powered terrace on pleasant square in the 16th. 5 place de Bercy, Paris. Tel. 45.25.74.21.</p> <p>PARIS 17th</p> <p>GOLDENBERG WAGRAM Swiss herring - Pastrami - Cream cheese bagel and hot homemade - Cheese cake & all the traditional Jewish specialties in the 17th. 42/27.34/7. Every day up to midnight.</p> <p>VIENNA</p> <p>KERVANSARAY Turkish & left specialties, lobster bar, best seafood restaurant, 1st floor. M. 1st floor. 51.88.84. Air conditioned. 80 m. Opera. Near 5 pm. 6.6 pm. a.m. except Sunday. Open holidays.</p>
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Cannes Notes: Taking Stock of the Film Circus

By Vincent Canby
New York Times Service

CANNES — The circus has left town.

Within 12 hours of the close of the Cannes film festival Monday night, most of the 20,000 or so film people had departed.

The huge advertising billboards along the Croisette suddenly vanished. Concierges, waiters and taxi drivers have become polite again. The noise level has dropped by

half. Calm reigns. It's possible to take stock.

The invitation read: "Come and meet Chuck Norris at a press party at 3 P.M. He will tell all about his new upcoming films, 'Death Match' and 'America's Red Army'."

I didn't get to the press party, but the next afternoon I saw the smallish, bearded Kung Fu master as he sat in the back of a white Rolls-Royce convertible parked in front

of the Carlton Hotel. He was apparently waiting to be driven to the airport.

A group of celebrity hunters gawked. Some took snaps. Norris looked uncomfortable. Did he know that this class white Rolls, whose scale dwarfed him, is regularly parked in front of the Carlton with a large "For Rent" sign stuck in its windshield?

Gabriel Axel, the Danish director, stood in the middle of the Carlton lobby on a rainy afternoon.

Holding the kind of small overnight bag that can be bought in any five-and-dime, he beamed from ear to ear at no one in particular.

A mutual friend introduced us. He opened the bag and took out the Oscar he received in April for "Babette's Feast."

He brought it to Cannes to show to the officials who last year selected "Babette's Feast" for presentation in the festival. That, he believes, was the first step on his road to Hollywood.

Axel travels light, with just his toothbrush, shaving gear and Oscar.

Critics are not supposed to tell filmmakers how they should have made their movies. Yet Gary Sinsler's "Miles From Home" (shown in the main competition) and Bill Couturie's "Dear America: Letters Home From Vietnam" (an out-of-competition entry) are so good that their failures are inexcusable and thus worth comment.

"Miles From Home" should be as lean as Chris Gerolamo's screenplay, a deadly serious, factual melodrama about two brothers (Richard Gere and Kevin Anderson) who lose their Iowa farm through no fault of their own. Their response is a series of lumatic actions that at any moment could turn tragic.

The movie starts off in high gear, with a black-and-white recollection of the visit by Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet leader, to the farm in 1959, when it was voted farm of the year.

The sequence is both funny and full of feeling. When "Miles From Home" moves into the full-color present, however, Sinsler loses his bearings. The film has been photographed with more halos than "The

Song of Bernadette" and scored as if it were grand opera.

Whoever made these decisions should have his micron card taken away for 30 days. They have the effect of inflating decent aspirations into foolish pretensions. A good movie goes down the drain.

"Letters Home From Vietnam" is just that. Real letters written by real servicemen are read on the soundtrack, which also features period recordings, as the audience watches documentary war scenes, a lot of them new to the unit all very moving.

A cast of well-known American actors (Michael J. Fox, Robert De Niro, among others) reads the letters, which works well as long as the voices remain flat and anonymous.

But few letters, except those of Ellen Terry and George Bernard Shaw, are ever written to be read aloud, much less acted. The outcasts of letters are like the electronic information carried by a telephone line.

They are one person's coded signals, which are automatically decoded by the recipient. The outcasts pass silently from writer to reader. Emotional responses are inferior.

Ton often Couturie allows these name readers to act out the material. Too recognizable are the voices of Kathleen Turner and Ellen Burstyn. Burstyn, in particular, runs such a gamut that you expect her to break into song in addition to tears. The film becomes a rudely unimpeachable exploitation of privacy.

Is it possible that both China and the Soviet Union have moviemakers stashed away somewhere, hissy turning out brand-new politically controversial movies?

That is, movies to be presented to us with the bogs come-on that they can now be seen "FOR THE FIRST TIME EVER!"

This possibly fanciful suspicion is prompted by an interview that appeared here the other day. As described by a Chinese filmmaker, the story of one of his banned films was about a young soldier who collects folk songs. Another was about the grueling training of an airborne squadron preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the nation's revolution.

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Canada Sa... Be Mud

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OTHER major top...
agenda will be th... debt, starvation an... in the Gulf, a... of ending barrier... Despite many setbacks... the Canadians insist... about prosp... approaching the Urugu... of urgency, determ... the rule of law... momentum toward furth... All this hope comes in... US trade bill, which... its supporters hail as necessary... on goods and giving th... the Uruguay round... Before President R... the administration recall... whether the Democrats... successful too as a cam... Nevertheless, the war... own making headway.

Cur...

Country	Rate	Change
Australia	1.74	0.01
Canada	1.29	0.01
France	1.72	0.01
Germany	1.72	0.01
Italy	1.72	0.01
Japan	1.72	0.01
UK	1.72	0.01
US	1.72	0.01

Major Dollar Values

Country	Rate
Canada	1.29
France	1.72
Germany	1.72
Italy	1.72
Japan	1.72
UK	1.72
US	1.72

Forward Rates

Country	Rate
Canada	1.29
France	1.72
Germany	1.72
Italy	1.72
Japan	1.72
UK	1.72
US	1.72

Emergency Deposits

Country	Rate
Canada	1.29
France	1.72
Germany	1.72
Italy	1.72
Japan	1.72
UK	1.72
US	1.72

Key Money Rates

Country	Rate
Canada	1.29
France	1.72
Germany	1.72
Italy	1.72
Japan	1.72
UK	1.72
US	1.72

Int...

Emergency Deposits

Country	Rate
Canada	1.29
France	1.72
Germany	1.72
Italy	1.72
Japan	1.72
UK	1.72
US	1.72

Key Money Rates

Country	Rate
Canada	1.29
France	1.72
Germany	1.72
Italy	1.72
Japan	1.72
UK	1.72
US	1.72

مركز التجميل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Heavy Buying Boosts Cadbury Stock Winterthur Sets Italian Acquisition

LONDON — The stock of Cadbury Schweppes PLC jumped Friday on the London Stock Exchange, and dealers speculated that General Cinema Corp., Coca-Cola Co. or PepsiCo Inc. had been buying large amounts of shares.

General Cinema said Wednesday that it held 18.4 percent of Cadbury's 593.8 million common shares.

John Moxley of the brokerage Barclays de Zoete Wedd identified General Cinema as a likely buyer.

MILAN — Gemina SPA, an Italian financial holding company, said Friday that it had reached a preliminary agreement to sell the insurance company Intercontinental Assicurazioni SPA to Winterthur insurance group of Switzerland for an estimated 500 billion lire (\$395 million).

Philippine Airlines' Loss Likely to Delay Privatization

MANILA — Philippine Airlines' loss in the 1987-88 fiscal year is expected to cause the government to delay plans to privatize the state-owned carrier, analysts said.

The airline reported Thursday a net loss of 67.98 million pesos (\$2.25 million) in the year that ended March 31, a sharp decline from its 118 million peso net profit in 1986-87.

JAL Unit to Buy Stake in Hawaiian Airlines

TOKYO — Japan Air Lines Co. said Friday that its Hawaiian subsidiary would buy up to 20 percent of HAL Inc., the parent of Hawaiian Airlines, for an estimated \$20 million.

BP Shares to Treasury

The Bank of England is selling its 38.6 million party paid shares in British Petroleum Co. to the Treasury with a view to eventual resale to the public.

Winterthur Sets Italian Acquisition

Intercontinental is Italy's 10th largest insurance group. It had consolidated premium income in 1987 of 463 billion lire. The group includes the insurance companies Veneta Assicurazioni, Veneta Vita and Sapa.

William Farley: Weaving an Empire

Unorthodox Investor Specializes in the Unglamorous



William F. Farley

By Bill Peterson Washington Post Service CHICAGO — William F. Farley, chief executive of Fruit of the Loom Inc., does not pretend to be an expert on the textile industry.

Farley's investment company, might make a bid for Pepperell. Mr. Farley, who turned a \$25,000 investment into a \$2 billion industrial empire in less than a decade, is preoccupied about those who picture him as some kind of low-tech industrial scavenger.

Mr. Farley, 45, a former encyclopedia salesman, may be worth listening to. He has made a fortune buying and selling the mundane, the unwanted, the unglamorous. His holdings include companies making screws, die castings parts, railroad bearings, truck batteries, cowboy boots, citrus-peel products and moldings for bowling pin setters, not to mention underwear.

He is based in Chicago but his factories are in such industrial centers as Fremont, Nebraska; Bowling Green, Kentucky; Sallis, Kansas; and Statesville, North Carolina.

Pepperell, based in West Point, Georgia, recently became the largest publicly owned U.S. textile company through the acquisition of J.P. Stevens & Co. There have been rumors for several weeks that Farley Inc., Mr.

Japan Banks Report Rise in Profit, Revenue

TOKYO — Major Japanese banks reported sharply higher profit Friday for the year ended March 31, citing earnings from securities investments and trading as well as from lending, where lower interest rates boosted results.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd. said profit soared 59 percent to 288.55 billion yen on a 27 percent rise in revenue to 2.44 trillion yen.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. said its profit rose 45 percent to 282.33 billion yen, while revenue climbed 23.8 percent to 2.13 trillion yen.

Meanwhile, Japan's four major trust banks all recorded higher profit and revenue, citing higher trust fees, income from asset management activities and returns on securities portfolios.

PARIBAS: Rapidly Rising

laws that restrict layoffs, making it hard for the bank to get rid of any branches.

"Paribas would sell Crédit du Nord tomorrow if the price were right," he said. Foreign banks interested in expanding into France hesitate at swallowing Crédit du Nord because it is a stubbornly high-cost operation.

Nonetheless, many analysts say Paribas' slow but steady cost-cutting will push Crédit du Nord into the black this year.

Nickel Prices Ease on News Of Falconbridge Accord

LONDON — Nickel prices slipped Friday on news that a Canadian mining company would resume shipping the metal to customers after settling a dispute with the Dominican Republic.

The five-month tax dispute between the Canadian company's subsidiary, Falconbridge Dominicana, and the Dominican Republic had been underpinning prices because the company had been restricting exports. The settlement will allow the mine to begin shipping from its 20 million pound (9,000 metric ton) ferro-nickel stockpile built up during the disagreement.

But the settlement had only a limited impact on London trading, as dealers said the company had been moving toward an accord.

On the London Metal Exchange, nickel for delivery in three months was initially marked down by 23 cents a pound from Thursday's close to \$5.90 a pound, its lowest level since early April and far below the \$8.62 record high set at the end of March.

Japan's Steelmakers, Recovering, Report Profits for Year

TOKYO — Japan's five biggest steelmakers reported profits Friday for the fiscal year ended March 31, reversing the losses and declines in earnings suffered during an industry slump the previous year.

Nippon Steel Co., Nippon Kokan KK, Kobe Steel Ltd., Kawasaki Steel Corp. and Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd. attributed the improvement to cost-cutting, a boost in domestic demand and diversification into new businesses ranging from computers to resorts.

Nippon Steel, the largest steelmaker, had current profit of 62.157 billion yen (\$499 million), turning around a loss of 12.61 billion yen in 1986-87.

The company reported net profit of 31.88 billion yen after a loss of 13.6 billion yen.

Improvement over the previous year's 18.9 percent decline. Supported by a construction boom in Japan, Nippon's steel production in the year ended March 31 rose 4.7 percent to 25,533 million tons.

The Japanese steel industry is depending heavily on domestic demand after being hurt in recent years by the yen's appreciation, which undermined the competitiveness of Japanese products overseas.

EC Feels Some Steel Quotas Must End

BRUSSELS — European Community industry ministers agreed Friday that some of the quotas that have protected the troubled EC steel industry for the past eight years should be abolished in July.

Kobe Steel, citing cost-cutting moves and strong domestic demand for steel and light alloys, reported current profit of 8.37 billion yen in the year to March 31.

The result compared with a loss of 14.05 billion yen in 1986-87.

Net profit in the latest year stood at 7.64 billion yen, against a previous loss of 10.51 billion yen.

slipped 1.3 percent to 975.93 billion yen from 988.84 billion.

Kawasaki

Current profit at Kawasaki rebounded to 26.44 billion yen from a loss of 7.29 billion yen the previous year.

It reported a 7.64 billion yen net profit for the year ended March 31, after a loss of 10.51 billion yen.

Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd. reported a profit of 16.02 billion yen in the year ended March 31 after a loss of 13.73 billion yen the previous year.

Sales advanced slightly, to 909.27 billion yen from 902.68 billion yen. Net profit was 1.32 billion yen, against a 1986-87 loss of 1.85 billion yen.

Nippon Kokan

Nippon Kokan, Japan's second largest producer, reported net profit of 12.665 billion yen against a loss of 13.95 billion yen in 1986-87. Sales fell 3.8 percent to 1,050 billion yen.

Friday's NYSE Closing

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Week High, Low, Open, Close, Chg.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Week High, Low, Open, Close, Chg.

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Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Week High, Low, Open, Close, Chg.

Reuters Buys 48.8% Of Australian Associated Press, to Equal Murdoch

LONDON — Reuters Holdings PLC said Friday that it had acquired a 48.8 percent stake in Australian Associated Press Pty. for \$20.8 million (\$7.3 million).

The agreement gives Reuters and News Corp., the media holding company of the publisher Rupert Murdoch, equal stakes in Australian Associated Press, Reuters said.

Reuters acquired 44.65 percent of the domestic news agency's holding company from John Fairfax Ltd. and 4.15 percent from West Australian Newspapers Ltd. part of the Bell group controlled by Robert Holmes & Court.

Australian Associated Press owns 13.9 million "A" shares in Reuters, or 7.6 percent of the voting rights in the news agency.

But Australia's anti-monopoly Trade Practices Commission said it would investigate the deal with News Corp. to determine whether laws related to market dominance had been violated.

A spokesman for Reuters, David Keefe, said one consequence of Friday's acquisition would be to limit any stake in Reuters connected with Mr. Murdoch to below 15 percent, the maximum any party is allowed to hold in Reuters' shares.

He said Mr. Murdoch's main stake in Reuters consisted of about 9.5 million "A" shares out of 100 million, and 10.3 million publicly traded "B" shares, out of 32 million outstanding, which are held through News Corp.

"This deal was undertaken by Reuters for commercial reasons with a view to increasing our earnings per share, as would be possible in a simple buyback by a company of its own shares," Mr. Keefe said.

(Reuters, AP)

Saturday's Closing Prices

U.S. Futures

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows include PORK BELLIES (CME), WHEAT (CBT), SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT), SOYBEAN OIL (CBT).

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Friday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Rows include various stocks like AIG, AMER, AMER.

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AY: Chief. Continued from page 9. The chief executive officer of the company has been promoted to chief executive officer.

TRADE: A. Continued from first page. The trade commission has issued a report on the state of the economy.

Friday's AMEX Closing. Continued from page 9. The AMEX closing prices for various stocks are listed below.

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Currency Options

Table with columns: Philadelphia Exchange, May 27, etc. Rows include various currency options.

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Financial

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Stock Indexes

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Commodity Indexes

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Market Guide

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Spot Commodities

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London Metals

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Dividends

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DM Futures Options

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AMEX High-Lows

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Deutsche Bank Settles Dispute on Banco Trans

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG has settled a dispute with Spain's central bank over its plan to take over Banco Comercial Transatlantico, a spokesman for West Germany's largest bank said Friday.

The agreement Thursday in Madrid between Deutsche Bank's co-chairman, Alfred Herrhausen, and the president of the Bank of Spain, Mariano Rubio, ended a dispute that began early this year when Deutsche Bank raised its share in Banco Trans from 36 percent to 39 percent and said it would seek a majority stake.

The Spanish central bank said the West German holding was too high and vowed to block a takeover.

Deutsche Bank agreed to temporarily transfer part of its Banco Trans shares to the Bank of Spain, the spokesman said. He declined to say how many, but Spanish press reports said the agreement concerned 10 percent of the bank's stock.

In exchange, the central bank agreed to restore a credit line to Banco Trans that it suspended after another West German bank, Baden-Württembergische Bank AG, bought 10 percent of Banco Trans's stock. Part of Baden-Württembergische Bank's capital is indirectly owned by Deutsche Bank.

In talks with Spanish officials, Mr. Herrhausen reiterated "Deutsche Bank's intention to take a majority control of Banco Trans as part of its European strategy," the Deutsche Bank spokesman said.

He said Mr. Rubio hinted that majority control "would be possible in the foreseeable future." Sources said that meant sometime before 1992, when a single European market is to come into effect.

London Commodities

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U.S. Treasuries

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To Our Readers

Paris commodities were not available in this edition because of technical problems.

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Brazil Inflation Rate 120% Through May

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil's inflation rate soared to more than 120 percent in the first five months of this year, according to official figures. The figures, released Thursday by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, also confirmed that the inflation rate for last year totaled 366 percent. Economists are forecasting that the rate of price increases for all of 1988 will be about 600 percent.

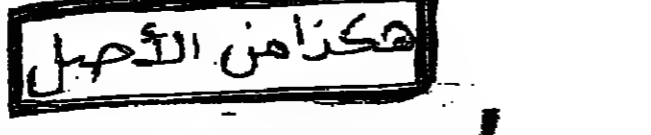
The inflation rate in May was 17.8 percent, bringing price rises for the first five months of the year to 124 percent.

Economic analysts have said that President José Sarney's government appears, at least for now, to have run out of solutions for Brazil's relentless inflation.

Mr. Sarney launched a tough anti-inflationary package known as the Cruzado Plan in 1986 but the program failed to attack the root causes of the problem.

Brazil is also the developing world's largest debtor, owing about \$110 billion to banks. Western governments and international financial institutions.

The central bank gave a graphic reminder of the inflationary spiral Wednesday by issuing a 5,000 cruzeiro bank note, worth about \$31. Until then, the largest bank note in circulation had been for 1,000 cruzeiros.



PAY: Chief Executives' Compensation Is Raising Eyebrows and Ire in U.S.

(Continued from page 1) ... in Princeton, New Jersey, found that chief executive salaries and bonuses increased 12.2 percent a year in the 10 years through 1987. Hourly wages rose 6.1 percent in that period while corporate profits fell by a meager 0.75 percent.

should be linked to enhancing shareholder returns, often measured in terms of earnings per share, dividends and growth of the business. But sometimes standard yardsticks seem inappropriate. Even critics of current compensation practices are reluctant to say that Mr. Iacocca is overpaid. He is credited not only with reversing Chrysler's fortunes but with reaping benefits for the company through his subsequent celebrity that are difficult to measure.

ler this month as chairman of Bell & Howell Co. and sits on a number of corporate boards. Sometimes, compensation plans can bestow windfalls unforeseen by the board. Stock options became a popular incentive in the late 1970s because they have value for a CEO only if a company's share price improves. Yet few foresaw the bull market that began in 1982.

asking some questions. Is anyone is worth \$25 million? Several observers say they are worried about the economic consequences as they try to meet the challenge from foreign competitors. Management has thinned the ranks of workers, imposed wage restraint and borrowed tactics from Japan to improve productivity and quality.

TRADE: British Deficit Widens

(Continued from first finance page) Thatcher and Nigel Lawson, the chancellor of the Exchequer, over official policy has led to some confusion about the government's handling of sterling. Mr. Lawson, a backer of currency stability, has been said to oppose any sharp rise in the pound, while Mrs. Thatcher has made containing inflation her top priority.

London Dollar Rates
Currency Fr. Dts.
Deutsche mark 1.7460 1.7980
Swiss franc 1.2500 1.2500
French franc 5.7790 5.7740

that the U.S. Federal Reserve is tightening credit helped underpin the market. The U.S. currency closed in New York at 124.90 yen, up from 124.575 at Wednesday's close. It rose to 5.7750 French francs from 5.7565 and to 1.4348 Swiss francs from 1.4245. It also advanced against the pound, which slipped to \$1.8563 from \$1.8618.

Printer Makers In Japan to Raise Production in EC
TOKYO — Japanese makers of computer printers deny that they are dumping their products in the European Community but plan to replace these exports with machines made in EC countries, the companies indicated Friday.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table with columns: Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Ask. Lists various floating rate notes from issuers like Citicorp, Citicredit, etc.

Deutsche Marks

Table with columns: Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Ask. Lists various Deutsche Mark notes from issuers like Citicorp, Citicredit, etc.

Japanese Yen

Table with columns: Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Ask. Lists various Japanese Yen notes from issuers like Citicorp, Citicredit, etc.

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Pounds Sterling

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E.C.U.

Table with columns: Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Ask. Lists various E.C.U. notes from issuers like Citicorp, Citicredit, etc.

Friday's OTC Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Most trades settled in terms of dollar value. It is updated hourly a year.

Large table of stock prices under Friday's OTC Prices, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, P.A.L. C/P. Lists stock price ranges and ratios.

Large table of stock prices, continuing from the OTC section, listing various stocks and their prices.

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Friday's AMEX Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect local trades elsewhere.

Table of stock prices under Friday's AMEX Closing, listing various stocks and their prices.

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SPORTS

Oilers Champions Again

McHale-Merry Shot: Celtics Win in 2d OT

BOSTON — The Boston Celtics, needing several miracles Thursday night, got the last one from Kevin McHale, whose second three-point field goal in eight years in the National Basketball Association put the game against the Detroit Pistons into a second overtime, where teammate Dennis Johnson won it, 119-115, with four consecutive free throws in the last 34 seconds.

Gretzky-Led Burst Routs Bruins, 6-3, in 4th Game

By Jerry Crowe
Los Angeles Times Service
EDMONTON, Alberta — The fog having lifted and light again shining on the Stanley Cup championship series, Wayne Gretzky and the Edmonton Oilers again stood head and shoulders above the rest of the National Hockey League.



Wayne Gretzky, peering from behind the Stanley Cup, broke two records and won the most valuable player award for the playoffs.

Conn Smythe Trophy as the most valuable player in the playoffs. Gretzky, who also won the trophy in 1985 when the Oilers won their second title, established two more NHL records: most assists in the playoffs (31 in 19 games) and most in the final series (10).

Navratilova, Edberg Advance; Rain Halts Agassi and Vysand

By Robin Herman
New York Times Service

PARIS — The French Open tennis tournament rolled along predictably Friday on comfortable victories by the top-seeded players, including Martina Navratilova and Stefan Edberg.



While hometown favorite Yannick Noah got hot with his serve...

But the most looked-forward-to match of the day, the "summit" between the popular American teen-ager, Andre Agassi, and the Soviet Union's Andrei Vysand, was called midway through because of rain and darkness.



Emilio Sanchez of Spain sought divine intervention in Paris.

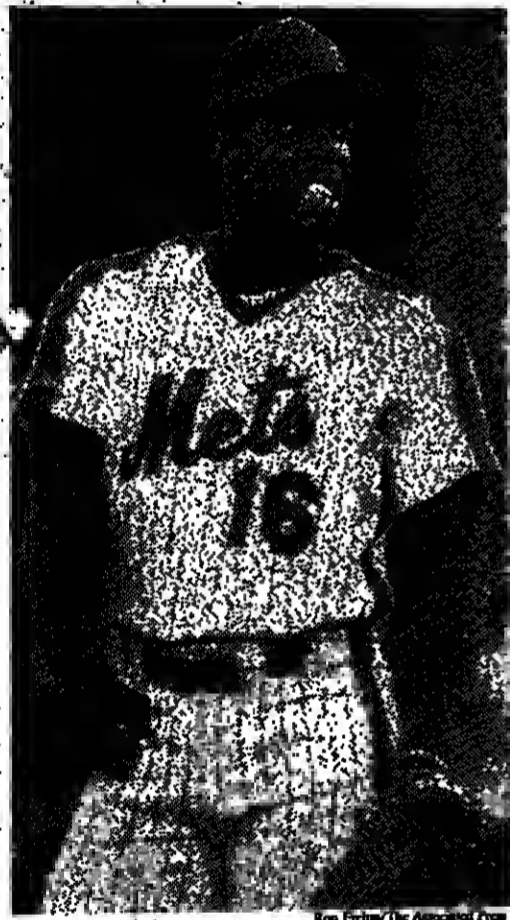
The two young men, both clad in faded blue jeans and white shirts, were trading powerful ground shots that whistled along the baselines. No ball was abandoned as they ran down the most impossible shots for breathtaking exchanges to the oohs and oo-la-las of the crowd.



Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia and Zina Garrison of the United States also advanced, the sixth-seeded Sukova defeating Mercedes Paz of Argentina, 6-4, 6-4, while No. 10 Garrison ousted fellow American Michelle Torres, 6-1, 6-1.

At the same time, the match between third-seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden and Slobodan Zivjovic of Yugoslavia was halted, too, with Wilander ahead by 6-2, 3-2. Edberg, who is seeded second at Roland Garros Stadium, defeated fellow Swede Jan Gunnarsson, 6-3, 6-4, 7-6. In the deciding tiebreaker, Edberg took the last five points, winning by 7-5 when Gunnarsson hit a backhand return of service into the net.

Natalia Zvereva of the Soviet Union, seeded 13th, downed Melissa Gurney of the United States, 6-0, 6-4. Zvereva, 17, the winner of 1987 junior titles at the French Open, the U.S. Open and Wimbledon, will be Navratilova's fourth-round opponent Sunday.



Dwight Gooden, now 8-1: "They didn't hit the ball hard, but the bottom line is the batterscore."

Giants Scratch Out 4-Run Rally To Hand Mets' Gooden 1st Loss

NEW YORK — Dwight Gooden lost Thursday night for the first time this season when the San Francisco Giants rallied on four singles, a double and a run-scoring ground out to score four runs in the seventh inning and beat the New York Mets, 5-2.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

"But we'll take anything we can get off that guy," Thompson said. The Giants' Rick Renschel allowed eight hits in six innings, but escaped trouble with three double plays. Craig Lefferts pitched three perfect innings for his third save.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

Table with NBA Playoffs results and schedule. Includes Eastern Conference Finals and Western Conference results.

BASEBALL

Table with Major League Standings and Thursday's Line Scores. Lists teams like New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Boston, Milwaukee, Toronto, Oakland, Minnesota, Kansas City, Seattle, Chicago, California.

FA Unamused By 'Mooning'

LONDON — Nine members of the Wimbledon soccer team that upset Liverpool to win the English FA Cup earlier this month have been charged with bringing the game into disrepute by barring their backsides in a subsequent match.

HOCKEY

Stanley Cup Final

Table with Stanley Cup Final results and schedule. Includes Game 4 results and upcoming games.

TENNIS

French Open Results

Table with French Open Results for Men's Third round. Lists players like Magnus Gustafsson, Jani, and others.

SIDELINES

2 Lead U.S. Golf

DUBLIN, Ohio (AP) — Peter Jacobsen, on the mend from a herniated disc that kept him from playing golf most of last year, shot four-under-par 68 Thursday to tie John Mahaffey for the first-round lead in the Memorial Tournament.

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POSTCARD

The Los Angeles Trolley

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES—A quarter of a century after Los Angeles tipped out its trolley tracks to make way for the speedier automobile, officials here have decided to build the United States' first automatic, driverless trolley line to try to get people out of their cars.

The \$368 million plan is the latest of numerous steps meant to bring a measure of urban order to the traffic snarl in the Los Angeles Basin, the United States' second-largest metropolitan area. But the trolley raises anew the question of whether the sprawling cities of the Southwest can or should ever rely on mass transit.

The plan, given final approval Wednesday by the Los Angeles County Transportation Commission, calls for a 20-mile, 14-station line that will carry passengers at speeds of up to 65 mph. The 36 cars will be centrally controlled by computer, the only personnel on board will be attendants who will help with boarding, directions and security.

The trolley line will run down the center of the Century Freeway and should be ready for operation when the freeway opens in 1993. It will travel across the southern tier of Los Angeles County, beginning in Norwalk on the east, crossing several cities including parts of south central Los Angeles, terminating in El Segundo, near Los Angeles International Airport, where thousands of people work in the aerospace industry.

The line would be part of a 150-mile rail system planned for the Los Angeles area. The system is not due to be completed until the next century, but construction is already under way on an 18-mile subway from central Los Angeles to the San Fernando Valley and a 22-mile surface rail line between downtown and Long Beach.

Tibet Palace Renovation

BEIJING — The government plans to renovate the ancient palace of the Dalai Lama that overlooks the Tibetan capital of Lhasa at an estimated cost of \$8 million, the China Daily reported Friday. The newspaper said that portions of the Potala Palace have been cracked or damaged by worms over the centuries.

John Hurt, on 'Cloud Nine' in Kenya

By Mary Battiata
Washington Post Service
NAIROBI — John Hurt has built a house in the hills of Mount Kenya, where his neighbors are retired game hunters and the law is strict, elephant and baboons. "I'm dearly hoping they won't come crashing through once we've got it all planned," the English actor says.



Hurt: Four acres and a long way from being part of the Hollywood 'furniture'.

Relaxing after a meal in the ivy-draped courtyard of a friend's house here, he says, "I didn't think Africa would be my bag at all; I thought it would be too remote, too distant. I've never domiciled outside England before. But I fell head over heels in love with it."

Hurt, familiar from films like "1984" and "Midnight Express," and longer ago, in "I, Claudius" and "A Man for All Seasons," has named his four-acre estate, Wingu Kenda, Swahili for "Cloud Nine." They are about 200 miles north of Nairobi, up a pot-holed highway the last stretch of which is barely a road at all, in the lush cool country once known as the White Highlands, after the English settlers who peopled and planted it at the turn of the century—roughly the same neighborhood where Hurt camped early last year for the filming of "White Mischief."

In the film, Hurt plays Gilbert Colville, a cattle rancher who lived around Lake Naivasha during the first half of the century. Colville was one of the more subdued characters surrounding a group of dissipated English aristocrats whose relentless pursuit of pleasure earned their neck of the highlands the nickname "Happy Valley."

The valley was anything but happy, naturally, and the festivities of the '30s and '40s, adultery, and cocaine and morphine addiction—culminated in the 1941 shooting death, still unsolved, of Joss Hay, 22d Earl of Erroll, a legendary lothario and nominal leader of the white settler community in Kenya at the time.

ford, a morphine-addicted American heir who committed suicide shortly after the death of Lord Erroll. She supposedly flung open the shutters of her window in Happy Valley one morning, glimpsed a bright blue sky and cursed, "Oh, no another [expletive] beautiful day."

"That intrigued Michael," Hurt says. "He thought, Christ, the boredom! So he became interested in making a film about a rather isolated group of decadent, wasted lives. I suppose if I had any thought about this, it was sadness, that people with such privilege should not be able to find a better way to use it."

Hurt, of course, expects the highlands to be more kind to him. "Your mind's got to be healthier here than sitting in the middle of London, groaning about 'Maggie Thatcher isn't right, the miners are out of work.'"

It is a long way from the flinty hills of the English Midlands, where Hurt was born, the son of an Anglican minister. When he went to learn acting at the Royal Academy, it was on scholarship. He is dismissive of what he considers to be artistry worn on one's sleeve—"Aw Meryl," he draws at one point, "is there othym? you can't do?" He sold his house in London (and bought a small apartment) to pay for the land and the new house in Kenya. Now that he's here, however, he's made a modest

"I'm a guest here, so there's not a huge amount I can do, but in return for good service, I can pay for the education of my cooks and certainly of my children."

David Lynch, who directed him in "Elephant Man," has described John Hurt as one of a handful of actors talented enough to check his personality at the door when he reports for work on the set.

Hurt is basically a character actor, not recognizable enough to be mobbed by fans at airports. Instead, he works steadily and memorably, as the deformed and valiant John Merrick in "Elephant Man," the defiant homosexual Quentin Crisp in "The Naked Civil Servant," the ambitious Richard Rich in "A Man for All Seasons," the drooling Cahigia in "I, Claudius," and the drug addict in "Midnight Express" and as a somewhat miscast but still successful Raskolnikov in Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment." "1984" was the only time he's ever received top billing.

He tested for the role of Gandhi at the request of the director Richard Attenborough but with private misgivings. "A makeup man curiously put some brown makeup on me, scraped my hair back and oiled it. Very strange. Then they stuck a copy—what do you call it, a diaper—on me and shoved me in front of a camera. 'I went to the rushes the next day and as I'd thought, I looked like a Welsh rugby football forward in a rather oversized diaper. I looked at Attenborough, and Attenborough said, 'Go, I'm sorry Johnny baby, it's not going to work, is it?'"

Later, Hurt says, he learned that at the time of his screen test, Attenborough had already decided to give the role to Ben Kingsley, but put Hurt through the motions to appease British investors uncomfortable with the thought of giving such a major role to the less well-established Kingsley. "Yes," he muses, "that's when I began to realize just how devious the world really is."

There is no "John Hurt" role. "I've made it my business to try to make sure there isn't."

At 48, Hurt seems most comfortable dealing with the film world as a significant and skeptical remove. "I wouldn't enjoy being part of the furniture in Hollywood, really."

He expects the distance between his mountain and the rest of the world to work to his advantage. "Half the jobs you lose you lose in half-hour interviews, because you're just not on form for that half-hour. It's a lopsided way to meet people. And also, do you think if some producer's in Hollywood, and says, 'I gotta meet Hurt,' if I say, 'Why don't you come out to my place in Kenya?'"

Eyes widening, he smiles triumphantly: "Do you think he's going to say 'oo?'"

PEOPLE

'Hair' Makes Comeback

Rewritten for the 1980s
"Hair," the 1960s counterculture musical, was stripped of sex and updated to the 1980s for a one-night comeback to raise an expected \$2 million for children with AIDS. "Hair... For the Next Generation" omitted the nudity, drugs and free sex that caused shock waves when it opened at Joseph Papp's Public Theater in 1967 under the direction of Gerald Freedman. Some members of the earlier cast—Treat Williams, Donna Summer, Heather MacRae, Melba Moore and Neil Carter—joined the performance Thursday for an audience that paid from \$250 to \$5,000 each to see it in the United Nations General Assembly hall. The new version was rewritten by the show's authors, Gerome Ragni and James Rado. New songs warned of ozone depletion, urged help for the homeless and called for a future for children without the scourge of acquired immune deficiency syndrome. But the memorable song "Let the Sunshine In" opened and closed the show.

Nobel Peace Prize winner Mother Teresa has taken possession of an abandoned San Francisco fire station as a base for delivering food to the poor. Her Missionaries of Charity had been distributing food from the back of a pickup truck parked near City Hall. Mayor Art Agnos officially handed the building over in a brief ceremony.

The "Greatest Show on Earth" will make a 16-week tour of Japan this summer, the first trip to the Far East in the 118-year history of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus. The tour also will mark the first time in 30 years that the circus has played under a tent. Kenneth Feld, the owner, said there is a practical reason why the 175 artists will perform under a tent during the tour. "You could never fit an elephant in the doors of most Japanese arenas," he said, "mainly for sumo wrestling, but mainly for sumo wrestling, he said."

Oliver Stone is making another Vietnam War movie. Stone, whose "Platoon" won four Oscars, will direct "Born on the Fourth of July," based on the life of Ron Kovic, who returned paralyzed from the war and joined protesters; had once called traitors. He also wrote a book about his experiences.

INDY 500 MONDAY SPORTS SEE PAGE 12

U.S. Want Satellites

By William J. Broad
NEW YORK — The Pentagon wants to build an experimental satellite system to test the use of satellites in space warfare. The system would use a B-52 bomber to drop seven miles (11 kilometers) above Earth and blast into space a cluster of satellites. The satellites would be used to track and identify enemy aircraft and ships. The system would be used to track and identify enemy aircraft and ships. The system would be used to track and identify enemy aircraft and ships.

By Felicity Barringer
MOSCOW — When they met behind the closed bronze chamber doors in St. George's Hall, the world's most powerful leaders, they were dressed in their best. They were dressed in their best. They were dressed in their best. They were dressed in their best. They were dressed in their best.

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By Felicity Barringer
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